

"Times" Advertising Rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS. "Wanted," "For Sale," etc., 5 cents per line daily or \$1.00 per line per month, payable at the counter. For square (left lines of Nonpareil), \$3.00 per month. Higher rates for shorter periods. Cuts admitted to a limited extent, but must be on solid bases and made in outline.

READING NOTICES. In Nonpareil, per line, each insertion, 10 cents. Professional cards, per line, 50 cents per month. Marriage notices and deaths, free. Funeral notices, \$1.00.

MIRROR ADVERTISING RATES. Transients, per square (six lines), per week, \$1.00. Regular, per square per month, \$1.00. Professional cards, per line, per month, 25 cents. Reading notices, in Nonpareil, each insertion, per line, 15 cents.

Address (Telephone No. 39)
THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,
Temple and New High streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

Amusements.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

Return engagement of the

ONE WEEK. COMMENCING

Monday, April 4

When the following repertoire will be presented:

HERMINE, NANNON, MIKADO, FRA DIAVOLO,

AND

THE DRUM MAJOR'S DAUGHTER.

WASHINGTON GARDENS.

OSTRICH FARM NOW OPEN!

Take Main-street car; stop at the gate.

HORTICULTURAL, BOTANICAL AND

ZOOLOGICAL DISPLAY!

Admission, Twenty-five cents.

CRAWFORD & FOX, Lessees.

DO NOT FAIL TO PASS A PLEASANT

hour inspecting the new and beautiful

LAUREL'S branch view department, in Nadeau

House, adjoining park.

Special Notices.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LOS

Angeles Board of Trade. Notice is

given that the annual meeting of the

Board will be held at the rooms of the

Board, No. 2 to 4,

Market street, on Monday evening, April 12, at

7 o'clock. The reports of the officers for the past

year will be received, and any other

business that may properly and legally be

transacted. Address: J. A. WRENCE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF

the Southern California Packing Company

will be held at their office, the first Monday in

April, at 10 o'clock, for election of officers, and such

other business as may come up for the best interest

of the company. M. WELSH, Secretary.

FIVE CENTS A LINE.

To Let.

To Let—Rooms.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM.

Double or single, for gentlemen, in private

family, near business center. References given and

required. Address: J. A. WRENCE, 100 N. Main

street, Los Angeles.

TO LET—COR. THIRD AND GRAND

ave., one block from Second st., cable line, a

large, sunny, nicely furnished front room, well

lighted, with bay window.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED

rooms, suitable for gentlemen, in private

family, near business center. References given and

required. Address: J. A. WRENCE, 100 N. Main

street, Los Angeles.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED

rooms, suitable for gentlemen, in private

family, near business center. References given and

required. Address: J. A. WRENCE, 100 N. Main

street, Los Angeles.

TO LET—TWO BEAUTIFUL FRONT

rooms, sunny and airy, with a very reasonable

price. 127 S. Fort st.

TO LET—ROOMS AND BOARD.

The new and elegant house, 800 Fort st., cor. 6th

street, furnished, at 111 Bellevue ave.

TO LET—501 S. SPRING ST., FUR-

nished rooms, \$5 to \$10 per month.

TO LET—FOUR NEWLY-FURNISHED

rooms. No. 628 S. Olive st.

To Let—House.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, READY TO

occupy by the end of April; two stories and

basement, with modern improvements, nine rooms,

halls, etc., at monthly rent of \$100.00. Inquire of

JOHN J. & CO., 223 N. Main st., between

Third and Fourth sts., west of Hill st.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR, ON BOYLE

Highway, near the depot, with 125 acres

of land; acres in bearing fruit. Apply to JOHN J.

JOHN J. & CO., 223 N. Main st., between

Third and Fourth sts., west of Hill st.

TO LET—HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS,

hard finish, with bath, kitchen, etc., No. 19

Regent st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, ON

Main st. Apply to J. B. TRUE, 31 N. Spring st.

To Let—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS SQUARE

plan; will rent very low if taken soon; owner

leaving city. Call at 720 Olive street.

FOR RENT—SOME VERY DESIR-

able offices and rooms in Newell block, Second

street, between Spring and Main.

For Exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND

lots, large and small, various prices, in Eastern

and Middle States; for sale, or will exchange for

property in Los Angeles or vicinity. W. H. BOX

BALL, Byron block, cor. Spring and First sts., Los

Angeles, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—PROPERTY IN

Los Angeles county for cheap lands in Kern or

Tulare county, or in the San Joaquin Valley, or

in any State; also good property as part

payment on cheap lot. D. CLARK, 15 Court st., 9

to 12 a.m.

TO EXCHANGE—A NICENEW LOT OF

gentle-farming goods, in lots of \$2000 to \$10,000,

for Los Angeles city property. Inquire of WYN

& BISHOP, 105 S. Spring st.

Excursions.

PHILLIPS' POPULAR PLEASURE

parties going East leave March 10 and 21,

April 14 and 25. Call on or address A. F. HILL

LIFE & CO., 181 N. Main st., Los Angeles.

WARNER BROS. & CROSBY EXCUR-

sions east and west. 209 N. Main st.

Safe Deposit Bank.

FOR RENT—AT FROM \$5 TO \$50 PER

year, safe deposit boxes in absolutely fire

proof chrome-steel vault; inspection in-

violate. THE CHILDRESS SAFE DEPOSIT

BANK, 37 South Spring st.

For Sale.

For Sale—City Property.

FOR SALE—22 SELECTED LOTS ON

Boyle Heights, at acre prices, \$5000.

Selected lots on Boyle Heights, 1200.

ROBERTS & LAYTON, 3 Commercial st.

FOR SALE—ONLY 7 HEPBURN LOTS

left. On this tract there are 40 homes, varying

in price from \$200 to \$500, and one \$5000 hotel, to

be driven with 200 tons of coal, all for \$25 each.

SUMMERS & LOVE, sole agents, 121 N. Main st.

FOR SALE—NOB HILL LOTS; HAND-

somey located; ocean view; pure water; per-

fect drainage; near cable line, street cars and Ellis

College; prices from \$250 to \$500; easy terms.

Apply to owner, room 25, Baker block, 141

N. Main st.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, HOUSE

and lot on Sixth st., between Olive and Charity;

price \$2500. H. N. URM, 114 W. First st., Nadeau

block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS; ONE

of the prettiest homes in Santa Monica;

price \$2500. H. N. URM, 114 W. First st., Nadeau

block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 60x105

feet, adjoining the Pavilion, on Olive st. Call

at the place, 328 S. Olive st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CORNER LOT

on line of electric railway. 32 Temple st.

For Sale—Country Property.

FOR SALE—IN ALOSTA, CLOSE TO

the foothills, near Ojai, in Del Norte; 180

acres beautifully located and well watered; about

2000 ft. above sea level; soil rich and fertile; 10

to 20 and 30-acre tracts to suit purchasers;

price \$200 to \$500 per acre; no better investment can

be made. If bought at once, on account of the un-

heard-of demand of these warm and sheltered

places, the price will be \$1000 per acre. Inquire of

WYN & BISHOP, 105 S. Spring st.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN SAN

Diego. G. W. BURTON, Semi-tropic

Land Company, 100 N. Main st., Temple block.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES OF WELL

improved property on Azusa. Inquire of

WYN & BISHOP, 105 S. Spring st.

Real-estate Bargains.

DIMMICK TRACT, 90 CHOICE LOTS.

10 lots front on Main st., between Adams and

Jefferson. Car every twenty minutes; 10 lots de-

veloped with orange trees; water to be de-

veloped. Best of soil; water to be piped to every

lot. Inquire of WYN & BISHOP, 105 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—A FINE INTEREST IN THE

Duarte town-site property; right opposite post

office on the Pacific electric railway. Apply to

P. ROBERTSON, Santa Monica.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN AZUSA—

All improved; \$125 per acre; plenty of water.

G. W. BURTON, Semi-tropic Land Company, 100

N. Main st., Temple block.

BEAUTIFUL LOT, PARK VILLA

tract, in the heart of the city, a beautiful lot

in this. Take it today. G. W. BURTON, 100 N. Spring

st., Temple block.

FOR BARGAINS IN CITY OR COUN-

try. G. W. BURTON, Semi-tropic Land Company, 100

N. Main st., Temple block.

For Sale—Live Stock.

FOR SALE—A FINE, FRESH JERSEY

cow. H. ELLIOTT, cor. Jefferson st. and Var-

mont ave.

FOR SALE—DRAFT AND DRIVING

horses, at REYNOLDS' corral, Olive st.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—CHEAP: BRUNSWICK'S

combination table outfit complete; good as new;

billiard table almost new; outfit complete. 23 Vine

street, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-HORSE

team, consisting of a pair of black and white

horses, harness, etc., Ocean st., corner Broadway.

FOR SALE—BLACKSMITH SHOP

complete; everything new; ready for work.

210 Spring st., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—TREES, PLANTS &

shrubs, etc. FORSYTH & BALDWIN, No. 3

W. Second st.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGE FOR \$2500.

bearing 10 per cent. interest. P. O. Box

1288.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT EASTER

cards, by OLIMBERT & WALKER, First st.

FOR SALE—A TON OF TYPE, SUIT-

able for bookbinding. Apply at Times office.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGE, BEARING

10 per cent. 1 year or less. P. O. Box 1533.

Business Opportunities.

WANTED—PARTNER IN AN OLD

established and good-paying business; con-

siderable of traveling; a good chance for a bright

business man; no one need to apply except those

who are capable of doing the work. Address: J. A.

WRENCE, 100 N. Main st., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS OPPOR-

tunity; half interest in prosperous grocery

store, including postoffice and telephone, within

mile of the city. Apply to REYNOLDS, N. A. A.

& CO.

CORNER GROCERY, CENTRALLY LO-

cated, doing good business; satisfactory reasons

for leaving; a good chance for a bright

business man; no one need to apply except those

who are capable of doing the work. Address: J. A.

WRENCE, 100 N. Main st., Los Angeles.

A PARTY HAVING ABOUT \$2000

wishing to engage in the dry goods and boot

and shoe business. Call on or address J. A. WRENCE,

100 N. Main st., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—GOOD FURNITURE AND

house-furnishing business. Address Box 712.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN—THE LOS ANGE-

les Real Estate Company have several sums

to loan on mortgage securities on the shortest time. 25

Temple st.

T. B. McDONALD, REAL-ESTATE

and Loans, rooms 21 and 22, upstairs, in Law

building, entrance on Temple or N. Main st.

\$100,000 TO LOAN, AT LOWEST

rate of interest. A. J. WELLS,

120 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

WILLIAM A. KIRK, attorneys-at-law, 78

and 79a, Temple block.

Rooms and Board.

TO LET—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN

uite, with or without board, at 238 S. Hill st.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED

rooms, with board, at 212 Second st.

GOOD BOARD, \$4 A WEEK, AT 334

Buena Vista st.; also rooms.

SUNNY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH

board. 123 Courthouse st.

TO LET—ROOMS AND BOARD. 405

S. Fort st.

Printing and Binding.

THE TIMES-MIRROR PRINTING ES-

tablishment. There is nothing in the Printing

is implanted in the hearts of men. His method from the beginning has been to convey His Word to men by men; to commit His message to the hands of His servants for distribution over the earth. The law of life and the sacrifice of Christ was entrusted to men, and God has prepared the way for us in His wisdom. In Greece philosophers of old, in Judea by His chosen people, and finally took man to be a part of himself and sent Christ into the world.

He ordains men. He ordains the church. He ordains the church stands today as a barrier against the wickedness of the world. Revolutions in public sentiment, the prevalence of temperance, of virtue, of health, of education, of the most advanced and promoted by Christian sentiment. And so the church may prevail in the propagation of truth in all directions—by judiciously choosing the best and teaching the people their beauties and usefulness of righteousness. It is done by knowing the needs of the hour and by working and sacrificing, if need be, to change the existing state of affairs. It is done by consecrated hearts and consecrated pockets to accomplish this. Men of wealth can do great things for Christianity and humanity. Their deeds in the history of the world are even beyond the amount of their giving to call the attention of others to the work. Such a spirit is needed in California, perhaps more than in any other State in the Union, and there is no doubt about the result. The church needs men, and it should be stronger for every man in it. Lastly, God's method is

COMPANIONSHIP AND IMMEDIATENESS in spreading the gospel. It is to be scattered throughout the world, and to establish the Kingdom of God to the ends of the earth. The old prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, looked forward to the day of this accomplishment, and their anticipations are recorded in the beautiful language of the Old Testament. The New Testament reveals a method and a way, and John shows the final result in his glorious revelation on the Isle of Patmos. But companionship, the association of zealous hearts, kind sympathies, of common purposes, of willing hands, of mutual perseverance in well-doing—all are needed for the success of the cause.

And it is today that the call comes to us. It is today that the field is ripe for the harvest. It is today that the opportunity is freely given for all generous hearts to assist in the carrying out of a great and good work. If you ask how it shall be done, I answer it is not the power nor the pity, but the grace of God that brings salvation. Shall we have a share in it? Shall we be content to share it alone and let others not share our benefits? A great ship was wrecked upon the ocean, and hundreds of lives were lost. Many came daily and hourly to the steamship office to see if any tidings had been received of lost loved ones. And among them was a husband who came hour after hour and day after day to inquire for his missing wife—his wife and three children, who were on board the ill-fated vessel. At last, after long waiting, came a telegram: "Saved, but alone"—saved, but alone! And afterwards the mother told the experience of that bitter night—how she and her children had been thrown into the seething, boiling waters, how they had slipped from her grasp, one by one, and how she had hoped and prayed that God would spare to her one of her loved ones on that fatal night. But it was not to be. All were taken. She was saved, but alone. Shall it be so with us in the last great day? Shall it be saved—but alone?

After the sermon Dr. Barrows requested a collection for the benefit of home missions and appealed to the generosity of those present for a liberal donation. The passage and collection of contribution cards resulted in the receipt of \$16.68 for the cause specified.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. W. A. Knighten Talks of Love and Forgiveness.

Rev. William A. Knighten, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, on First street, took for his subject, "Love and Forgiveness." Text: St. Luke, vii, 47: "Wherefore I say unto thee, her sins, which are many, are forgiven, for she loved much; but to whom little is forgiven, the same loveth little." Christ was peculiarly situated. He was at the house of a highly-respected and wealthy Pharisee. He had been charged with eating and drinking with sinners, and was called a wine-bibber and glutton. His reputation had grown till his movements were known in every town and village in the land. His real character had shown out in constant actions of sympathy and help for the afflicted and sinful.

"He went about doing good" from the house of publicans and the feasts of the wealthy, to the discussions of the lawyers and doctors, down to the leper in the wilderness, and to the blind beggar by the wayside. His voice rang out to all, and he was clean. "Receive thy sight," "Take up thy bed and walk." "Thy sins be forgiven thee." This woman had heard of Him. She believed in Him, and she was a sinner. She knew He was the friend of sinners. She knew she was a sinner, and no friends to introduce her. The Pharisee acted upon general principles which he deemed her in his heart. He went so far as to condemn the character of Jesus, for permitting her presence or her touch. Christ refers the Pharisee to the order of courtesies which he had neglected, and referred him to the great humility, reverence and faith of this wicked woman. He accepted her tears and ointment and repentance. She was confessed, but she was not forgiven. Society offered her no relief. She did not go away and commit suicide, as some cowardly sinners do nowadays, nor plunge into greater sin to drown her trouble. She went directly to the Savior. He was her only hope. Many sinners of the present day try to reform themselves, try philosophy, try benevolent orders, and meet with utter failure. Men limit forgiveness to small offenses. They grade sins. There are respectable sinners; refined sinners; small sinners; honest sinners; fashionable sinners; wealthy sinners; well-dressed sinners. These are all easily saved; as if God were limited in His ability to discern sin, or save sinners. Christ never made distinctions. A young man who came to Him "lacked one thing," went away sorrowing and was lost. Forgiveness of sin is a result of divine mercy. Mercy is expressed to the world by the gift of Christ and His precious blood. Divine love to sinners gave us Christ. Christ left heaven to know that there was no open inn, no open hotel, no mansion, no thundering guns and parading armies to announce His birth, "had no place to lay His head," and "became obedient unto death, even unto the death of a cross." "A man of sorrows, and journeyed to a borrowed sepulchre. If a wealthy man should open his mansion to welcome and comfort the poor, and should journey seeking those who need, there would be a monument erected in some public place to commemorate his love and self-sacrifice. The monument greater than all earthly is the cross of Christ. This expresses His love for all sinners; makes Him a personal Savior; makes Him the center of personal affection. The greatest honor we can confer upon Christ is our love. He seeks the heart. "If ye love me keep my commandments." He accepts expressions of human love, service to humanity is service to Him. Man measures his own sins by the love and gratitude he shows to Christ. He remembers that forgiveness cost the precious blood of Christ. Christian love increases with service. His character becomes more beautiful, his ex-

perience more deep, and his hope more bright, till the highest state of religious enjoyment is reached. The love of Christ is a calamity. Men go down like vines in a ruined garden, the trellis work is gone and the beams of the field trample them under their feet. The cross is the framework of the soul's tendril; by it men climb and are uplifted. Love is an evidence of discipleship. Christ asked Peter, "Lovest thou me more than these?" and required him to serve. He always searches for these tender chords and tries their purity and strength. When we forget our obligations and neglect our duties we harden our hearts. This grieves the Savior. His love is constant. "Having loved them, He loved them to the end." He sometimes says to us, "I have somewhat against thee; thou hast lost thy first love."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. C. W. Gregory Draws a Real Estate Simile.

Rev. C. W. Gregory, of the Los Angeles, occupied the pulpit at the Baptist Church, corner of Sixth and Fort streets, yesterday morning, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. P. W. Dorsey. The church was comfortably filled, and Mr. Gregory was thoroughly prepared to entertain and instruct his hearers. He took for his text the wonderful saying of St. Paul: "Ye are not your own, for ye are bought with a price," etc.

He reverted to the time when real property was of very little value, and showed how the price of land has increased in value from time to time up to the present day. The worldly instincts of people cause them to grasp for more, and this has caused property to increase in value and the title to become more perfect each succeeding year. It was God's intention that His creatures should accumulate property, and be useful to the fellow-men. All classes are interested in property, from the highest to the lowest, and yet no man can truthfully say that he belongs to himself, and really owns what he counts on for his support. The laws of our city, your State, and government may step in and claim you, and still there is a higher power that has control over you and all you may have, and that is the nation which owns you. You have a searcher of records, who tells you when your landed title is perfect or imperfect—and so it is with you soul. Should your spiritual searcher cry out with St. Paul: "You are not your own." You are not your own, which must be obeyed, and even the little child who sits on your knee smiles into your eyes. "You are not your own." But the greatest tyrant is self, and the man who learns how to live within the bounds of "I am not my own" is, indeed, a happy man. God has a claim on all men, and no man can be truly happy until he surrenders himself to the belief "I am not my own." He has a claim on all by creation. Even the most humble worm that crawls is indebted to Him for its very existence. At every step in life we are met with the fact that God has a claim on everything in existence. The speaker stated that he wished to call his hearers' attention to the price of property, going to show that the price paid by Christ was the most wonderful ever made. To illustrate the gratitude which should exist in the bosom of every man, he referred to the purchase of slaves by the British government for the purpose of freeing them, and went on to show that the world's benighted slaves have displayed more gratitude toward their deliverers than enlightened nations have shown their God, who purchased their freedom with His blood. The poor slaves are doing all in their power to repay the debt, but enlightened people put off the payment of their debt to Jesus as long as possible. And yet Jesus paid the purchase price for His property, but took no mortgage or lien on the property, although He did not take possession of the property. He trusted to the honesty of the people. He paid a peculiar price was paid—a price that poor human thought cannot comprehend. Think of the majesty of His character; think of all the sufferings He had to undergo, and you can truly cry out with St. Paul: "We were bought with a price." Everybody should be able to make the acknowledgment: "I am not my own—I belong to the Lord. He is my good shepherd, and I will never say I belong to myself. We were bought with a price, and it is our duty to acknowledge our owner."

UNITY CHURCH.

Dr. Fay Considers Mankind as Clay in the Hands of the Potter.

At the Grand Opera-house Dr. Fay preached from Romans ix, 21: "Hath not the potter power over the clay, of the same lump to make one vessel unto honor and another into dishonor?" His sermon was upon the powers, capacities and susceptibilities of the human mind, and the influence of heredity and surrounding circumstances upon these qualities. He spoke of the great varieties of forms, figures, faces and groups into which the lump of plastic clay may be molded by the hand of artistic genius; the dignity of the statesman; the daring of the military chief; the idealism of the poet; the coyness of the maiden; the mischievousness of childhood; the hideousness of the monster; the loathsomeness of the hydra; all these creatures may be brought from the same lump of lifeless clay at the will of the skillful sculptor. So of the effect of paint and canvas, when used by the talented painter, upon the love of the beholder, and the power of language in all its expressions of wonder, of pity, of sympathy, of scorn, of indignation, upon the human mind. This illustration and comparison brings to our minds the question, "What is life? that is, external life—so diverse?" It is because it is so diverse in its interior powers and qualities and differently conditioned, while in its essential nature it is the same. The difference in the germ of life in king and peasant, philosopher and novice, judge and criminal, is small in comparison with the powers, capacities and susceptibilities which they hold in common. It is first the little more or the little less of this or that, and afterward the influence of outward circumstances in the molding of the individual. The difference in special characteristics, that makes the difference between persons.

The influence of heredity in giving, at first, a proper adjustment of all the different faculties of the mind is immense. For much acquisitiveness causes all forms of dishonesty. Too great caution causes cowardice. Too great conscientiousness causes hesitancy. Too great a predominance of the lower faculties breeds crime. And yet he who so emphasizes the great truth of heredity as to disregard the influence of circumstances and neglect education and discipline, makes a great mistake; the radical unlikeliness of men and women are due in many instances to the force of surrounding circumstances and the education they have received.

The grace of God, which makes one man a Wesley and another a drunkard, is to a great extent, the power of his surroundings taken as a whole. So, also, of one man who is a governor and another a briefless lawyer; of one who is a banker and another who is a day laborer. How often those filling humble stations in life feel to a certainty that they could fill positions of honor and responsibility held by others; how often those who think themselves only of ordinary capability have found that others of education and refinement have the same thoughts with themselves. Two young men start in life—one with all the advantages that wealth and friends can give to Christ—

with poverty and his second advancement as his partner, and at the age of fifty years they have changed places in this world's estate. Yet neither can tell the exact point at which the changes began. It may have been some little circumstance in a particular case of a prompt, decisive or wise choice, or, on the other hand, of a wavering moment, or a false step in business affairs. The entire life is frequently shaped by some circumstance which subsequently control the will, developing the good or evil latent in all, bringing one to prosperity and happiness or to shame and degradation.

This shows that it will not do to underestimate the influence of things wholly external in our lives. Examples of these results are everywhere. All have heard of the artist who, seeing the portrait of a noble young man, determined to buy and hang it in his studio, that the broad and manly forehead, the deep, soft eye, the intellectual and spiritual countenance might always be to him an inspiration. And how, in later years, the portrait of an old man, with tattered garments, heavy, bearded eyes, disheveled hair, and forlorn appearance, attracted him, and he purchased it to hang beside the other, as a contrast, and was immensely surprised when he found both to be representations of the same person at different stages of life. And so, every man's life is multiplied from all the walks of life. Circumstances are continually predetermining not only our material conditions, but also the character of the innermost springs of our life, that they bring into play capabilities and faculties which forecast our earthly career.

Every nature is conscious of its kinship to every other nature, however great that other may be. The common mind knows that there are better methods than have ever yet been devised, and grander results than have ever yet been achieved. Man is many in one. True wisdom consists, not so much in the discovery of abstract truth or the solution of metaphysical or scientific problems, as in knowing how to so manage external surroundings that they will protect and assist the inner life. Here is the stepping-stone, the picture of beauty and innocence. If it has no marked hereditary tendencies, which may not its future be, by properly educating and training its mind. It is on its own choice when it shall reach maturity years. Unbiased and unpledged, who would voluntarily choose poverty, ignorance and disease, and yet how many choose and reveal amidst influences that bring to them these, and mold them into vessels of dishonor, while others, taking advantage of circumstances, move on to prosperity and happiness. The influence of words, acts and associations to see how one thing, necessarily follows another, that, so far as human forethought can reach, we can avoid evil, but also, provide for a positive and effectual ministry of good.

HEADQUARTERS.

Orders Issued for Pistol Practice by the Troops.

Gen. Miles has issued the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, Los Angeles, Cal., March 23, 1937.

General Orders No. 2. In conformity with Circular No. 2, current series, headquarters of the army, and Appendix A, to the instructions in rifle and carbine firing, the following months are announced for pistol practice in this department:

1st. Wingate, N. M., May, June and August.

2d. Stanton, N. M., May, June and October.

3d. Ft. Bowie, Grant and Verde, Ariz., June, July and August.

4th. Ft. Apache and Huachuca, Ariz., and Bayard, N. M., July, August and October.

5th. Ft. Union, N. M., July, August and November.

6th. Ft. Lowell, McDowell and Thomas, Ariz., August, September and November.

Post and troop commanders will give particular attention to this practice, and see that the best results are obtained.

The first month of practice at each post will be devoted to instructing the troops. Here is the stepping-stone, the use of the pistol, unloaded and with blank cartridges. During the other two months practice with ball cartridges will be held three times each week, according to the rules and principles prescribed in Blunt's Manual; three-fourths of the practice to be mounted firing. Scores of five shots per man will be fired each day of practice until the annual allowance of pistol ammunition is expended.

Reports of this practice, giving scores made (or when figure targets are used, the number of hits), will be made promptly at the end of each month, by letter, to the Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Miles: M. BARBER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

What? No Taffy? (Pomona Times-Courier.)

The Illustrated Annual Herald is a huge chestnut this year. The mechanical work is good, but about the only redeeming feature of the work is the lithographic views of Los Angeles in 1877 and 1887, and even these are a little peculiar, as they might do service for most any town, the distinguishing features of Los Angeles of today being nowhere apparent. The three-fourths of a column devoted to "Pomona settlement," taken as the standard of the accuracy of the whole annual, would reduce the reliability of its contents pretty near the zero mark. The San Jose hills are placed "midway between the Sierra Madre range and the ocean," and it is announced that "the great valley widens at this point to twenty-five and thirty miles." The adomment and improvement by the Rural Improvement Association is somewhat mythical; so are the "improvements of the park." The Herald must have been browsing around in the dark among barbed wire fences of the rural districts when some of its statistics were compiled. We reserve all our taffy for next year's Annual Herald.

Washington Irving Bishop last week demonstrated that he could read a woman's mind. But, then, the woman was not his wife. Mrs. Bishop keeps her plans to herself, and the mind-reader can find out nothing, not even her whereabouts.

New goods received daily, at the Boston Wall Paper House, 22 South Spring street.

Wall paper, in endless variety, at the Boston Wall Paper House, 22 South Spring street.

Every Cash Buyer of Five Lots At Mondoville will get one lot free.

Dr. Reamer's Corn Ridder, a guaranteed cure for corns. Ellis & Co. sell it.

Seashells polished at Kan-Koo, 238 North Main street. Wholesale or retail.

Buy Bagelson's perfect fitting shirt. 50 North Spring street.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda for the kidneys.

Buy Bagelson's fine underwear, 50 N. Spring.

Napa Soda, the prince of table waters.

LOOK HERE!

Real Estate

LOTS.	Price
401-402-403 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	\$4,000
404-405-406 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
407-408-409 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
410-411-412 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
413-414-415 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
416-417-418 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
419-420-421 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
422-423-424 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
425-426-427 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
428-429-430 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
431-432-433 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
434-435-436 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
437-438-439 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
440-441-442 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
443-444-445 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
446-447-448 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
449-450-451 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
452-453-454 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
455-456-457 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
458-459-460 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
461-462-463 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
464-465-466 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
467-468-469 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
470-471-472 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
473-474-475 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
476-477-478 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
479-480-481 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
482-483-484 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
485-486-487 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
488-489-490 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
491-492-493 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
494-495-496 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
497-498-499 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
500-501-502 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
503-504-505 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
506-507-508 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
509-510-511 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
512-513-514 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
515-516-517 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
518-519-520 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
521-522-523 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
524-525-526 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
527-528-529 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
530-531-532 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
533-534-535 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
536-537-538 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
539-540-541 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
542-543-544 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
545-546-547 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
548-549-550 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
551-552-553 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
554-555-556 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
557-558-559 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
560-561-562 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
563-564-565 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
566-567-568 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
569-570-571 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
572-573-574 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
575-576-577 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
578-579-580 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
581-582-583 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
584-585-586 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
587-588-589 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
590-591-592 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
593-594-595 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
596-597-598 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
599-600-601 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
602-603-604 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
605-606-607 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
608-609-610 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
611-612-613 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
614-615-616 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
617-618-619 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
620-621-622 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
623-624-625 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
626-627-628 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
629-630-631 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
632-633-634 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
635-636-637 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
638-639-640 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
641-642-643 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
644-645-646 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
647-648-649 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
650-651-652 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
653-654-655 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
656-657-658 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
659-660-661 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
662-663-664 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
665-666-667 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
668-669-670 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
671-672-673 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
674-675-676 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
677-678-679 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
680-681-682 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
683-684-685 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
686-687-688 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
689-690-691 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
692-693-694 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
695-696-697 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
698-699-700 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
701-702-703 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
704-705-706 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
707-708-709 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
710-711-712 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
713-714-715 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
716-717-718 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
719-720-721 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
722-723-724 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
725-726-727 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
728-729-730 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
731-732-733 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
734-735-736 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
737-738-739 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
740-741-742 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
743-744-745 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
746-747-748 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
749-750-751 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
752-753-754 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
755-756-757 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
758-759-760 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
761-762-763 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
764-765-766 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
767-768-769 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
770-771-772 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
773-774-775 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
776-777-778 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
779-780-781 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
782-783-784 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
785-786-787 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
788-789-790 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
791-792-793 to alley, Hill st., near Twelfth	4,000
794-795-796 to alley, Hill st., near	

FARM AND RANGE.

The Raisin Grape.
[C. F. Stamp in Orange Tribune.]
In the whole range of fruit culture there is probably no occupation more profitable or pleasant than the cultivation of the Muscat or raisin grape. Other fruit crops may return a larger net profit occasionally, but for a sure and steady increase, I know of none that exceeds the grape.

What I have to say on this subject may seem commonplace to those here who have till the soil for years, but I think my observation will not be amiss to those who are not, but wish to be dwellers in our favored clime.

Having been engaged in the culture of the raisin grape for eleven years, I will say that I have not realized, nor have I seen others realize, the enormous profits that we so often read about. The business is not as easy as it is made to appear. My first question usually asked by the intending settler is: What will a vineyard pay? Most people without experience seem to think that all vineyards are alike, and seem to never think for a moment that the cultivation of the grape and the manufacture of raisins is as much of a business as anything else.

The old saying that "any fool can farm," does not apply here. A good Muscat vineyard after the fifth year, with good cultivation, will yield from 100 to 150 boxes of raisins to the acre. A vineyard is generally said to be in full bearing after the fifth year, but I cannot tell at what age the vines arrive at their greatest perfection. My vines are now eleven years old, and the last crop was the largest I ever gathered, reaching 150 boxes per acre. One hundred boxes per acre is what a vineyard in good bearing should average, taking several years together. If this point is not reached, it is more likely to be the fault of the owner than the vines. No expensive machinery is required for the making of raisins or to prepare them for market, though the expense of labor is considerable. Assuming that the fruit-raiser does no work, and all the labor has to be paid for, the bill of expenses and receipts will be about like this: If proper judgment be used: The total expense for cultivating an acre of grapes is \$16; the curing and packing of an acre of grapes, making 100 boxes of raisins, is \$40, making a total expense of raising and preparing for market 100 boxes of raisins, \$56. The average price for raisins for the last four years has been about \$1.60 per box. Putting the price at \$1.50 per box for the four grades, we have a total net profit of \$80 per acre. Many vineyards do better than the above. My own does better.

But I give these figures to show what may be expected with reasonably good care. Vineyards have been frequently known to produce grapes enough the first year after planting to pay expenses of cultivation. The second year brings from \$80 to \$50 per acre gross; third year, \$80 to \$75.

Vineyard work is pleasant from the fact that everyone on the place is not a drudge from the beginning to the end of the year. The year's work commences about the first of January, and pruning is the first work to be done, and is the most important to have done well. Next comes hoeing or irrigating, according to the season, followed by cultivating, hoeing, summer irrigation, etc. The season of work lasts from the first of January to the middle of June, when nothing more is needed until picking time, about the middle of September, making about three months of rest. The process of manufacturing raisins is so simple that many failures were made, because beginners were seeking for a process far more intricate.

When the grapes are ripe they are picked and laid on the ground, and when they are pretty well dried on one side they are turned over, and when well cured they are taken up and put in boxes, ready for packing, and that is about all there is to it. One man can do all the work on a twenty-acre vineyard and do it well, with the exception of gathering the crops.

One thing greatly in favor of the raisin grape is that it is a sure crop. No such thing as failure has ever been known, and in fact many circumstances contribute to make it the most pleasant and profitable branch of the fruit industry of Southern California.

Apples and Prunes.
[J. B. Parker in Orange Tribune.]
The apple is one of the finest stone fruits that we raise in California. It is prized very highly in Europe for its medicinal qualities, and is much sought after. I think there is a big future for the industry in this state, for the reason that there is such a small proportion of the earth's surface that will produce the apple successfully. We need not fear competition. The apple is a fine growing tree, and bears well in this locality. It has had no enemy up to this date, and I consider it one of our most valuable fruit crops. In 1885 I took \$100 per acre from my apple orchard, the trees then being five years old from the buds. Last year being "an off year," I got \$50 per acre, and this year we have a fine prospect for a large crop. When we have a large yield we dry the most of them, can, make jelly, etc. I got 18 cents per pound last year for my whole crop. We employ women and girls to prepare the fruit for drying, and, by the way, it seems strange to me that women in the East, who work out for \$1.50 to \$2 a week, don't come here and take the place of our men and of the Chinamen as cooks, waiters and house-help. They can get from \$15 to \$20 a month.

I wish to say a word about French prunes as well as apples. The cultivation of the prune will yet be one of the leading industries. Chicago dealers who have handled the foreign prune say that our fruit is ahead of the imported article. The trees bear very heavy crops, and the prune as a canned fruit is among the very best. Besides, it is a lazy man's crop. When ripe the prunes fall on the ground and commence to decay at once to dry up. They don't decay, as other fruit does, and more time can be taken in gathering and preparing them for market.

Raisins at Orange.
[W. J. Shanklin in Orange Tribune.]
This is our industry. Throughout the State of California there is no spot so peculiarly adapted to the production of a perfect raisin as is the vicinity of Orange. Here the grape matures from month to six weeks earlier than in any other locality in Southern California, giving to the producer the advantage of a good curing season. The work is easy and pleasant, requiring

only fair judgment and common sense to make it successful. A man with moderate means could not make a more profitable investment than in a Muscat vineyard—no one in which he could find more enjoyable labor.

With good care the yield of one-year-old vines will amount to \$25 per acre, the second year to \$50 per acre. Mr. W. M. Boring, with no experience in raisin culture, has had this season, from a three-year-old vineyard, gross receipts to the amount of \$113.00 per acre, netting \$85.35 per acre. Vines continue to increase their yield until the fourteenth year, and then they are considered to be in full bearing, and will yield from \$300 to \$500 per acre. The grape is the natural product of the soil in this section, it has no enemy, and a good yield may always be relied upon, as it has never been known to fail.

THE FARM.

Kaffir Corn—A New Plant.

A Southern planter has been experimenting with this new grain and reports to the Home and Farm as follows: "I sent 25 cents for a small package of one-half ounce (I think it was), and received it just in time to plant it the 1st of June. I planted it about the center of a small piece of second year's new ground; the rest of the field I planted in common corn the same day, until it commenced to silk, bid fair to make twenty-five bushels to the acre, but a drought of six weeks struck it then (which still continues), and if I get eight bushels now I will be glad, while it is very different with the Kaffir. The drought has never seemed to affect it at all; not a parched or burnt blade on it. By the 15th of August, one-third of it was fully matured, and now (the 24th of August), it is ready to harvest, except a head here and there that is too green. I have never seen anything that comes as near making good every claim made for it by various writers. It is the prettiest grain I ever saw grow, all along from the time it is knee-high till it is fully matured, when it is prettier than ever."

"The directions for planting were, drop three or four grains twelve or fourteen inches apart; if the land is good let it all stand, and if poor, thin out to one stalk. The heads are from ten to fourteen inches long, and several of my neighbors who have seen it say that two average heads will equal one large ear of corn, and according to the best estimate that we could make, there are eight average heads where one good ear of corn would grow; besides, if the heads were cut off when matured, there will come out a new crop, which, if it rains, will be equally as heavy as the first. The stalk grows about six feet high, and has more fodder on it than anything of the kind I have ever seen."

"Wanting as much grain as possible, I have not cut any stalks, but pulled an armful of fodder to see if my cattle liked it; and I have never seen them eat anything so greedily. The grain is said to make a splendid flour, and from its appearance I do not doubt it. To sum up its advantages, I think it will make more grain and fodder than anything I have ever seen, and the quality, I think, is not excelled by anything; again, it is affected less by dry weather than anything I ever saw growing."

"Our gardens, cotton and all late corn are parched up, but my Kaffir is green from the ground up. The few rows that I have is all that I know of in this part of the country, but everybody that has seen it say that they are going to plant it another year. I intend having a little ground into flour just to try it, and if it is good I will report."

LIVE STOCK.

The Brahmins the Cattle for the South.

Mr. Albert Montgomery, of New Orleans, who has imported and bred the Brahmin cattle for some time, has much to say in their favor as a southern cattle. In a recent letter to the New Orleans Times-Democrat he speaks thus of them:

"Coming from India, whose climate, soil and products partake largely of our own country, he is, in my opinion, the only beef animal that, under our food and climate conditions, will develop to his fullest native capacity."

"The test of the high character of a thoroughbred, an animal bred up to a proposed purpose and standard, is his uniform power to stamp his image upon and transmit to his offspring his own distinctive qualities; and this the Brahmin possesses to a degree surpassing any herd-book animal."

"But the highest value of the Brahmin is not in the purity of his blood, but in the wonderful power of this blood as a cross in stimulating the growth and development of the low order of the cow family, and as a means (by cross), and the only means of accumulating and bringing out in this climate the good qualities of those domestic breeds, Durhams, Devons, Herefords, etc., on which so much money has been spent, and to so little purpose."

"The last Brahmin importation to this country (excepting my own) dates back thirty or forty years, and though not bred with the object of preserving their purity, but widely scattered, and used only for their immediate value as cross upon the common scrub, there are today in the swamps of Mississippi and Louisiana, and on the prairies of Texas, many strongly-marked representatives of the breed. And wherever these animals are found they are appreciated and held at a high monetary value."

"Brahmin calves are by common consent acknowledged to be the largest of any breed, and on this market will command from \$2 to \$4 more than other calves, and when in mature form are large enough for the export trade, and as such will command from one to one and one-half cents per pound more than ordinary butcher beef, and this is the staple the South produces. Every pound you add to a bullock increases the value of flesh you build upon, and we will never grow an animal of creditable size until we learn to pay less attention to blood and more to climate, or rather to adapt blood to climate."

"From all that we can learn, the farmers and breeders of the Southern States, particularly the Gulf States, would find it to their interest to breed Brahmin cattle extensively. Why not use them as plow animals, single like a horse or mule, and double when deep plowing is needed? They would outwork a mule and outwalk a horse. They could be used under the saddle or even in horse-cart or buggy or in a

double wagon. They might be made the most useful animal on a farm in these Southern States."

"Then the Brahmin is a hot climate animal, and stands to his greatest strength and beauty in hot climates. Anyway the Brahmins are introduced into the South, they improve Southern cattle. They grade up splendidly. And in their blood there is no murrain or Texas fever."

"The Texas ranchmen praise the Brahmin-bred from actual experience and good knowledge of them after ample trials in Texas; and we hear no complaint of them where they have been tried on Mexican ranches."

The Country's Cattle Supply.
[Kansas City Record and Farmer.]
It has been the general impression, here in the West, that the supply in the country—especially in the range sections—was much lighter than a year ago. The Government's estimates for January, however, make a different and startling showing. Instead of a shortage, a gain is claimed everywhere outside of the Western States, that are given a loss of 149,071. The New England States are credited with 15,322 more cattle than in 1886; the Southern States, outside of Texas, 78,803; Texas, 2,046,633; the Territories, 423,397; and the Pacific States, 108,179. These figures are entirely at variance with the general belief of cattlemen here in the West, and it will be hard to get them to believe that the Territories last year made a gain in the number of cattle of 423,397 and Texas 2,046,633. In the case of Texas there is an increase of 48 per cent. in one year, and that during a season when the State suffered from drought and many cows and heifers were sent to market on account of low prices and the discouragement of cattle-growers. Now, the loss, according to Col. Cunningham, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, for the winter and spring of 1886, was in Texas and in the Territories 25 per cent. It is evident the Department of Agriculture in its estimates forgets to make allowance for the great mortality among western cattle the first winter and early spring months of 1886. Or maybe it exaggerated the losses, and allowed a calf, in computing the gains, to every cow, both dead and alive."

In the corn-growing States the estimates are probably fair enough, as an increased attention is being paid to cattle-growing each year by our farmers, as they find, even at the low prices of beef, it pays them better to raise and fatten cattle and hogs than to market their grain at the present low prices. The Pacific States are credited with a gain of 108,179. Here is a section that up to two years ago was not known as a cattle-growing country outside of Oregon; now it claims 1,956,717 cattle. And just think of the Territories having 7,222,886 cattle, whereas in 1880, at the taking of our last census, the number was estimated at only 819,836.

Dots.

J. W. Davis, prescription druggist. Dr. Williams' medicinal preparations are very popular in the treatment of head, throat and lung affections. Try them. Buy your coal, wood, hay, feed and charcoal at Holcomb's, 121 S. Spring st., between Second and Third, west side. Telephone 148.

Mrs. Dr. Wells, Woman Specialist. The first lady licentiate of Kentucky, many years in the medical profession, diphtheria, leucorrhoea, ovarian diseases, irregularities—relief and radical change felt from the first treatment. No. 841 S. Spring st.

C. E. Doherty, Grocer. Removed to Callaghan block, Spring and Third. The Renton, 712 Sutter st., San Francisco. First-class private hotel, with all modern healthful and convenient. Mrs. Truesdell.

Eagleon & Co., 50 North Spring street, branch of the great furnishing goods manufacturing house of San Francisco. Every well-dressed man should wear Eagleon's perfect-fitting shirt, collar, cuffs and neckties.

Large assortment of traveling and tourists' shirts at Eagleon & Co.'s, 50 North Spring st. Discounted to cash buyers at Mendonville. Shirts made to order at Eagleon & Co.'s, 50 North Spring street.

Boston Wall Paper House, 22 South Spring street. Jackson's Naps Soda is a keen appetizer.

Unclassified.

FOR SALE.

A PRESNO COUNTY RAISIN VINEYARD. ALPAPA AND GENERAL FARM. EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES.

Under a fine state of cultivation and irrigation. Fences, buildings, ditches, levees and checks built in the most substantial manner. SOIL unexcelled, as growth of products show. Located near one of the most thriving towns in the S. P. Co. railroads. This is a good, well-ventilated vineyard, and will soon be a prominent RAISIN VINEYARD OF PRESNO COUNTY. About two hundred acres in all. The rest of the land is now in grain crops. The farm is well stocked with horses, mules, cattle and hogs. This is a good, substantial, interest-paying investment with a great future. Will be sold at a very reasonable price, with easy terms of payment if required.

For full information and map, apply to 410 Montgomery st., San Francisco. Agents for sale of all kinds of country property.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Pursuant to request, I hereby call a meeting of British residents and British-born citizens to consider the proper celebration of the Queen's Jubilee for

7:30 P.M., TUESDAY, THE 27th INST., at Justice Tancy's courtroom, in the Temple block, Los Angeles.

C. WHITE MORTIMER, British Vice-Consul.

NOT 100,000, BUT 40,000—THE number of cubic yards of earth to be removed from New High street is about 40,000 instead of 100,000, as previously advertised, about 10,000 cubic yards of which is to be delivered on the Broadway Water Works tract within two months from date of contract, and the balance to be disposed of by the contractor as he may desire, the whole work to be completed within five months from date of contract. Bids will be received at my office until April 5, 1887. F. BRADY, 231 New High st. (up stairs).

ST. DAVID'S, 715 HOWARD ST., NEAR THIRD, —SAN FRANCISCO.

200 GOOD ROOMS AT LOW RATES. GAS and water in each room; reading-room and bath free; line changed daily; house open all night; best beds in the world.

Real Estate.

DEPARTURE.

RARE CHANCE.

I intend to leave Los Angeles in the month of May and am desirous of disposing of the following property on or before that time:

First—My residence, No. 402 Temple st.; two-story house, 11 rooms and cellar, finely finished and built in the most substantial manner; good stable and outhouses; grounds nicely improved; lot 50 feet on Temple st.; 150 feet deep; also 4 1/2 feet on Bunker Hill ave. by 100 feet, with 25-foot alley; house completely furnished and in fine order. Also, one of the finest carriage teams in the city; carriage, phaeton, and harness complete. This is a great bargain for parties wanting a complete and well-located home ready for occupancy.

Second—Two lots on Temple st., opposite Olive st.; graded; good location for business or fine residence site.

Third—Three lots in block 2, Park tract, close to business; two lots in block 4, Park tract, near select; Farm road; five lots in block 10, Park tract; nice locality and near Temple-st. cable road; ten lots in block 11, Park tract; fine view; fine locality; a speculation; corner lot in block 12, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Fourth—A speculation; corner lot in block 13, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Fifth—A speculation; corner lot in block 14, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Sixth—A speculation; corner lot in block 15, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Seventh—A speculation; corner lot in block 16, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Eighth—A speculation; corner lot in block 17, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Ninth—A speculation; corner lot in block 18, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Tenth—A speculation; corner lot in block 19, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Eleventh—A speculation; corner lot in block 20, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twelfth—A speculation; corner lot in block 21, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Thirteenth—A speculation; corner lot in block 22, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Fourteenth—A speculation; corner lot in block 23, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Fifteenth—A speculation; corner lot in block 24, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Sixteenth—A speculation; corner lot in block 25, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Seventeenth—A speculation; corner lot in block 26, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Eighteenth—A speculation; corner lot in block 27, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Nineteenth—A speculation; corner lot in block 28, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twentieth—A speculation; corner lot in block 29, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-first—A speculation; corner lot in block 30, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-second—A speculation; corner lot in block 31, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-third—A speculation; corner lot in block 32, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-fourth—A speculation; corner lot in block 33, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-fifth—A speculation; corner lot in block 34, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-sixth—A speculation; corner lot in block 35, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-seventh—A speculation; corner lot in block 36, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-eighth—A speculation; corner lot in block 37, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-ninth—A speculation; corner lot in block 38, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Thirtieth—A speculation; corner lot in block 39, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Thirty-first—A speculation; corner lot in block 40, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Real Estate.

DEPARTURE.

RARE CHANCE.

I intend to leave Los Angeles in the month of May and am desirous of disposing of the following property on or before that time:

First—My residence, No. 402 Temple st.; two-story house, 11 rooms and cellar, finely finished and built in the most substantial manner; good stable and outhouses; grounds nicely improved; lot 50 feet on Temple st.; 150 feet deep; also 4 1/2 feet on Bunker Hill ave. by 100 feet, with 25-foot alley; house completely furnished and in fine order. Also, one of the finest carriage teams in the city; carriage, phaeton, and harness complete. This is a great bargain for parties wanting a complete and well-located home ready for occupancy.

Second—Two lots on Temple st., opposite Olive st.; graded; good location for business or fine residence site.

Third—Three lots in block 2, Park tract, close to business; two lots in block 4, Park tract, near select; Farm road; five lots in block 10, Park tract; nice locality and near Temple-st. cable road; ten lots in block 11, Park tract; fine view; fine locality; a speculation; corner lot in block 12, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Fourth—A speculation; corner lot in block 13, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Fifth—A speculation; corner lot in block 14, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Sixth—A speculation; corner lot in block 15, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Seventh—A speculation; corner lot in block 16, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Eighth—A speculation; corner lot in block 17, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Ninth—A speculation; corner lot in block 18, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Tenth—A speculation; corner lot in block 19, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Eleventh—A speculation; corner lot in block 20, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twelfth—A speculation; corner lot in block 21, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Thirteenth—A speculation; corner lot in block 22, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Fourteenth—A speculation; corner lot in block 23, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Fifteenth—A speculation; corner lot in block 24, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Sixteenth—A speculation; corner lot in block 25, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Seventeenth—A speculation; corner lot in block 26, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Eighteenth—A speculation; corner lot in block 27, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Nineteenth—A speculation; corner lot in block 28, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twentieth—A speculation; corner lot in block 29, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-first—A speculation; corner lot in block 30, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-second—A speculation; corner lot in block 31, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-third—A speculation; corner lot in block 32, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-fourth—A speculation; corner lot in block 33, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-fifth—A speculation; corner lot in block 34, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-sixth—A speculation; corner lot in block 35, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-seventh—A speculation; corner lot in block 36, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-eighth—A speculation; corner lot in block 37, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Twenty-ninth—A speculation; corner lot in block 38, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Thirty-first—A speculation; corner lot in block 39, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Thirty-first—A speculation; corner lot in block 39, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Real Estate.

DEPARTURE.

RARE CHANCE.

I intend to leave Los Angeles in the month of May and am desirous of disposing of the following property on or before that time:

First—My residence, No. 402 Temple st.; two-story house, 11 rooms and cellar, finely finished and built in the most substantial manner; good stable and outhouses; grounds nicely improved; lot 50 feet on Temple st.; 150 feet deep; also 4 1/2 feet on Bunker Hill ave. by 100 feet, with 25-foot alley; house completely furnished and in fine order. Also, one of the finest carriage teams in the city; carriage, phaeton, and harness complete. This is a great bargain for parties wanting a complete and well-located home ready for occupancy.

Second—Two lots on Temple st., opposite Olive st.; graded; good location for business or fine residence site.

Third—Three lots in block 2, Park tract, close to business; two lots in block 4, Park tract, near select; Farm road; five lots in block 10, Park tract; nice locality and near Temple-st. cable road; ten lots in block 11, Park tract; fine view; fine locality; a speculation; corner lot in block 12, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Fourth—A speculation; corner lot in block 13, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Fifth—A speculation; corner lot in block 14, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Sixth—A speculation; corner lot in block 15, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Seventh—A speculation; corner lot in block 16, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

Eighth—A speculation; corner lot in block 17, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; parties falling for 30 days, from date of sale.

TERMS OF THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, MONDAYS INCLUDED.
 SERVED BY CARRIERS:
 DAILY and SUNDAY, per week, \$2.00
 DAILY and SUNDAY, per month, \$10.00
 BY MAIL, POST PAID:
 DAILY and SUNDAY, per month, \$2.25
 DAILY and SUNDAY, per quarter, \$6.00
 DAILY and SUNDAY, per year, \$20.00
 WEEKLY MIRROR, per year, \$2.00

THE TIMES is the only morning Republican newspaper printed in Los Angeles that owns the exclusive right to publish here the dispatches of the Associated Press, the greatest news-gathering organization in the world.

SUBSCRIBERS, when writing to have the address of their paper changed, should also state the former address.

CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all quarters. Timely local topics and news given preference. Use one side of the sheet only, write plainly, and send real name for the private information of the Editor.

TELEPHONE—Business Office, No. 259
 Editorial Office, No. 259
 THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY
 Temple and New High sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

ENTERED AT POSTOFFICE AS 2D-CLASS MATTER.

The Times.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
 H. G. OTIS,
 President and General Manager.
 ALBERT MCARLAND,
 Vice-President, Treasurer and Business Manager.
 WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

The yacht Coronet wins the ocean race. The water at Bismarck subsides and Northern Pacific trains resume. Capture of a Minneapolis postoffice robber. Dynamite conspiracy at Madrid. Funeral of Eliza Weatherly. Fire at Syracuse, N. Y. Clearing-house returns. A trucker man absconds with \$6000. Troops ordered to Nogales. Fatal accident at Yreka. Maxwell to form an irrigation district under the Wright law. Death of a Stockton editor. Feeding the starving emigrants from the South at New York. Gov. Swineford talks about Alaska. Outlook for the crops. Denial that a new treaty between Russia and the United States has been signed. Notes of progress at Tempe, Orange, Calistoga, and other towns. Death of William R. Travers. A suspicious stranger at Chatham, England, bayoneted by a sentry. New treaty between Portugal and China.

POMONA declares that she is not "agin" incorporation, but simply opposes the limits proposed. She wants to be a large city, or no city at all. *Aud Caesar, et nullus.*

THE Murieta Era has ceased to exist "as a target for unjust, unwise and severe criticism, and because there is no money in it." Excellent reasons, both, but if every paper which possesses a grievous spirit and don't pay were to throw up the sponge, where would the Daily Betsy be?

THE era of Democratic "reform," in which we are living, has many features which do not especially redound to the glory of the party of Jeffersonian antecedents. Senator Edmunds says—and his assertion is well supported by facts—that the number of incompetent and unworthy men appointed by the President, is the largest of the kind that a President ever nominated. Evidently the real meaning of "Reform" is still beyond the limits of Democratic comprehension.

NUMBERS of up-country papers are engaged in a sort of introspection and self-flagellation which promises to do them good. The Dixon Tribune of a recent date declares that Los Angeles and Santa Clara were lavish in their hospitalities to the Grand Army visitors, and it was like casting bread upon the waters. "We rejoice at their marvelous prosperity," says the Tribune, "but we cannot repress a feeling of regret at the apparent lack of energy and enterprise of our own people."

It is said that the supposable Talmage sermon recently going the cross-roads rounds of the plate-matter-and-special-telegram-by-mail circuit, called "Frauds Detected," is itself a fraud as to authorship. Mr. Talmage has published a card about it in which he says: "I never preached a word of that sermon. I never preached from that text. The whole thing is a base deception." Let's see. Was our enterprising neighbor, the Express, in on that racket? If so, it discounted its usual enterprise, for it must have published the sermon more than a year before its delivery.

THE Boston Journal, in considering the subject of strikes, asks the following pertinent question, which is certainly a problem worthy of serious consideration by the laboring classes: "In the strike on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad only 150 men are engaged, but 4000 are thrown out of employment by the blockade of freight, etc. Now when we talk about the rights of labor, do we mean the rights of the 150 who are idle because they don't want to work, or those of the 4000 who are idle because they can't work, although they want to?"

RAILWAY salaries are not so enormous as is sometimes supposed. The Union Pacific pays Charles Francis Adams, its president, \$30,000. President Strong, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, gets \$25,000, which is the same amount paid to the presidents of the Northern Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. The highest salary in the list is that of President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Central, who gets \$35,000. Of course the salaries are generally not worth so much as the opportunities which the position gives to make money by speculation.

The Department of Blunders.

The Postoffice Department has been making much of its claimed enterprise in establishing fast mail service to the West, to the Northwest, and to the Pacific coast; and for all it has done the people and the press are quite ready to give it due credit. It was only yesterday that THE TIMES acknowledged the value which the promised saving of twenty-four hours in mail time between New York and Los Angeles will be to this city and section. But, while listening with willing ear to promises of improvement in this regard, we cannot close our eyes to the inefficiency of the service already established—speaking not alone of the overland service.

The evil of mail matter misent is an old one, but we imagine that few people have any true conception of the enormous extent of these blunders, when reduced to a numerical basis. The department has heard the popular clamor and complaint, but has made no response—no defense—no explanation. And for a very good reason: It could not make a plausible defense, could not show that the causes of complaint were wholly or largely imaginary, but could only plead guilty or keep silence.

But an enterprising newspaper correspondent in Washington has obtained copies of two tables, showing the aggregate of errors of various sorts reported during 1885 and 1886. Those for 1885 are sufficiently large to astonish the average citizen who is accustomed to think that the government departments are run with clock-like precision, but the increase of errors in 1886, over those of 1885, is more startling still. In 1885, 896,740 incorrect slips were returned, and in 1886 there were 648,089, an increase of over 150,000. The errors on uncorrected slips in 1885 amounted to 887,704; in 1886, to 1,290,443. The number of letter packages misent in 1885 was 8316; in 1886, 12,696. The number of pouches misent in 1885 was 4020; in 1886, 5150. The number of sacks misent in 1885 was 1722; in 1886, 2189. Sixteen hundred and sixty letter packages were misdirected in 1885, and 2182 in 1886. The number of errors checked in 1885 was 1,742,540; in 1886, 2,120,147. Other figures are given, also, showing large increases in the errors of 1886 over those of 1885.

This disgraceful state of things can be traced directly to the sway of that spoils system in the Democratic administration. Since June, 1885, especially, the raid of hungry place-seekers for positions has been persistent, continuous and successful. Experienced clerks and other officials have been unceremoniously removed, and an army of raw and ignorant people put in their places. The service has been completely demoralized. For instance, one Congressman in Missouri, as we learn from the Kansas City Journal, obtained places for nearly seventy of his constituents in the railway mail service within two or three months. No wonder that the mails were demoralized and no wonder that people complained. Over 2,000,000 errors checked in one year and a large number that never were checked is rather a startling record—a startling commentary on the "reform administration" about which we have been hearing so much. Turn the blunders out!

Henry M. Stanley's Mission.

The English papers publish a very cheery letter from Mr. Henry M. Stanley, written from Cairo, January 29th, on the eve of his departure for Suva. Speaking of a map seven feet long, which Dr. Junker had just given him, he pays this cordial tribute to that eccentric but indefatigable explorer:

"It is a remarkable survey by compass—every tiny hill and every tiny stream is down, and under all I see the sturdy form of the patient, honest man doing his best with all the facilities nature gave him and education ripened for him. Looking up from his wonderful map and seeing him before me, I recognized that Russia had also given us a true and loyal-hearted African explorer. He promises to tell the Royal and Scottish Geographical Societies some day what he can, and although his English is not of the best, and his appearance unimposing, I venture to say that when English geographers see his map they will forget his bad English and all else, and only see honest Junker, trucking patiently with his tiny caravan, making music with his accordion to the wondering tribes of the Welle-Makva Valley, and collating valuable facts for civilized mankind. They must admire the man's modesty. Russia will be justified in making much of this quiet hero, and indeed any country might well be. Take my word you will like him."

Mr. Stanley makes clear his reasons for preferring the Congo route, although the authorities at Cairo were against it. This route will permit the expedition to approach within 360 English statute miles of the southern end of Lake Albert without disturbing any but small tribal chiefs, who may be relied upon to take refuge in the bush at the approach of so large a caravan. The land journey by the Congo route would be as follows: Mataddi to Stanley Pool, 235 English miles; Stanley Falls to Lake Albert, 360 miles; total, 595 miles. Assuming that on an average only six miles a day can be covered, Mr. Stanley estimates that the land journeys would occupy 99 days; Zanzibar to Congo by steamer, 20 days; Lower Congo by steamer, 3 days; Upper Congo by steamer, 35 days; total, 157 days. The Karakara route would involve 156 days of land journeys; the Masai route 154 days of land journeys. The possible saving in time would be too slight a consideration to offset the increased difficulty and danger by either of the other routes. An attempt to force a way through territories subject to Uganda would very likely result in the massacre of the missionaries now in the power of Mwanga; while the Masai route includes 420 miles of totally unknown country. Emin Bey, for

whose relief the expedition is designed, has garrisons of about 1800 men, distributed among eight stations. At last accounts, half of these garrisons were discontented and mutinous. The number likely to return with the expedition, if Stanley succeeds in reaching Emin Bey, is estimated at 600, including women and children. Of these about one-sixth are white. Mr. Stanley's relief force is composed of about six or eight hundred men, but contains little fighting material, and is not intended to be a belligerent force. Mr. Stanley relieves some current misapprehensions on these points in the following statement:

"The expedition is non-military—that is to say, its purpose is not to fight, destroy or waste. Its purpose is to save, to relieve distress, to carry comfort. Emin Pasha may be a good man, a brave officer, a gallant fellow deserving of a strong effort of relief; but I decline to believe, and I have not been able to gather from any one in England an impression that his life or the lives of the few hundreds under him would overbalance the lives of thousands of natives and the devastation of immense tracts of countries which an expedition strictly military would naturally cause. The expedition is a mere powerful caravan armed with rifles for the purpose of insuring the safe conduct of the ammunition to Emin Pasha, and for the purpose of carrying out the relief of the beleaguered garrison. It is also the means of purchasing the friendship of tribes and chiefs, of buying food and paying his way liberally. Because it has weapons of war, and perhaps sufficient power to enforce supplies, the obligations which it has undertaken to relieve a certain number of Egyptians do not entitle it to rob or take by force anything from the poor natives of Africa, who are in no way responsible for the forlorn state of the Egyptians. But if the natives refuse to permit the peaceful passage of the expedition, to sell food, and rush like wild beasts to the assault, then—why, then, they must be resisted. To enable the expedition to effect the relief of Emin with the least harm to a soul, native or European, the expedition is a mere peaceful caravan, and the expedition is a mere peaceful caravan, and the expedition is a mere peaceful caravan."

Later advices from the explorer, received by cable and published in Friday's TIMES, report him arrived at the mouth of the Congo River on the 18th of March, and it was expected that the expedition would arrive at Natunde (wherever that may be) on the 21st of March. The movements of the relieving column will be watched with interest by the people of the world.

THE dangerous railroad crossing on San Fernando street claimed a victim yesterday in an old man, who was caught by a flying switch-engine and torn limb from limb. Accounts of the accident vary somewhat, but it seems certain that there came near being a collision with a passing street car; that there was a panic among the passengers, and, in the hubbub, the old man met his terrible death. How often has this scene of panic been enacted before, and how narrowly have fatal consequences been averted! THE TIMES has repeatedly and consistently warned the city authorities of the danger of this locality, and urged that vigorous measures be taken for the protection of human life. Some weeks ago the Council ordered that flagmen be stationed there, but the flagmen have not been forthcoming. Whose fault is it? Better pay the wages of two men from now till the track of doom than to go on killing and mangle people in this fashion. The public have a right to demand the fullest measure of protection.

SHARPLY CRITICISING the recent Irish-sympathy meeting in New York city, the St. James Gazette, an English Tory organ, asserts that it was an insignificant gathering (3000 in numbers) for a city containing an Irish population of half a million, got together "under the presidency of a newspaper editor" (Charles A. Dana), "to back up the Parnellite conspiracy." THE Gazette says:

"The Herald [New York], which has probably the largest Irish clientele of any newspaper in the world, warns us that this enthusiastic meeting indicates the real feelings of Americans on this matter; but the Herald knows well that the real feelings of real Americans, if they could venture to express them, would be strongly in favor of throwing three-fourths of the persons who composed yesterday's meeting into New York harbor."

We call on young Mr. Bennett's paper to define itself on this proposition of the English journal; also upon the "real Americans" who feel themselves implicated in the remark above. An expression of opinion on this proposed pitching process would make "mighty interest" reading."

THE imbecile and fatulent Tribune continues to talk humbug about the Hammond case; but devotes most of its weak energies to the impossible task of trying to convince readers that its editor and its proprietor are "gentlemen." These worthies need not be surprised if men of honor and character refuse to accept their standard of what constitutes a gentleman. A man who has been expelled from an ancient and honorable order for deeds done in the flesh; who has been refused admission to other orders because of his bad record; who is known to have an ineffaceable record in established cases of bribery, swindling and marital infidelity; and another man whose firm is known to have been engaged in crooked transactions in "crooked" whisky, and "squealed" when charged with defrauding the Government (this in Chicago in 1875)—such men have small right to boast of being gentlemen, or to throw slurs upon others. Sabe?

PRESIDENT OWEN, the visionary (or worse) projector of the Topolobampo colonization scheme, gets a very thorough overhauling in an open letter written by one of his former co-directors and published in THE TIMES this morning. Owen is styled the modern Sellers, with all the redeeming qualities of Mark Twain's worthy left out, and it is intimated that he willfully led his victims into beggary and death, robbing them by the way.

FIRST ACROSS.

The Coronet Wins the Ocean Yacht Race.

Arriving at Queenstown Early Yesterday Afternoon.

Graphic Narrative of Her Voyage Across the Atlantic.

She Encounters Terrible Hurricanes and Several Minor Storms on the Trip, but Meets No Accident—The Dauntless Not Yet Heard From.

By Telegram to THE TIMES.

LONDON, March 27.—[By Cable and the Associated Press.] The Coronet arrived off Queenstown at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Nothing has been seen of the Dauntless. The Coronet passed the winning point at 12:35 p.m. under a full press of canvas, with the wind west-northwest and fresh. In passing the given line, Roch's Point, the victorious yacht fired five guns, and the time was at once taken by the secretary and members of the Royal Cork Yacht Club, who had been on the lookout for her arrival. The club then hoisted a signal announcing the Coronet's arrival.

The wind was blowing hard and the Coronet entered Cork harbor in spanking style, with all sails set and hugging the west shore. From start to finish the Coronet experienced strong gales, with tremendous seas. On Tuesday and Wednesday last she had to be hove to for several hours each day and made only 90 miles in 48 hours. The average run during the passage varied from 280 to 350 miles a day. The apparent time occupied in the passage is 14 days 23 hours 34 minutes 16 seconds, and the actual time computed on Greenwich mean time is 19 hours 57 minutes 32 seconds. The whole number of nautical miles sailed is 2940. The longest day's run is 391.57 miles, made on Saturday, March 26th, and the shortest, 32.3 miles, made on Tuesday, March 22d. The weather was uncommonly stormy even for this season of the year. No less than seven heavy gales contributed to keep the sea in a ferment for eleven days of the trip, and for two days the weather was so severe as to make the question of the yacht's living through them somewhat doubtful. She behaved splendidly, however, in all sorts of weather, and proved herself one of the staunchest if not one of the fastest vessels of her size afloat.

No accidents happened to any of the sailors, despite the great risks they were compelled to undertake. The only exception of three torn sails and a little broken tackle, everything on board the boat was in good shape when anchor was dropped off Queenstown, as when it was raised off Liverpool. The course was made a little more quicker passage might have been made had Capt. Crosby carried more sails on several occasions when the wind was light, but he was prudent. He was very cautious, and his judgment was controlled largely by the barometer, which was much of the time below 29", and seldom above 30". The nominal height of the latitude traversed. The course was made a little more northerly than was thought safe, but fortunately no icebergs or fields of ice were encountered.

A number of persons on board the Coronet were twenty-nine, including sixteen sailors, five officers, a steward, cook, mess and five guests. The officers were: Capt. C. P. Crosby, Navigator, T. B. C. Anderson, Mate, W. A. Maitland, Surgeon, Reberson and Boatswain Augustus Borg-holm.

CAPT. CROSBY'S TACTICS. The advantage gained by the Coronet at the start increased the confidence of those on board. It was the first time that Capt. Crosby had ever participated in a yacht race of any sort. He freely admitted that he feared that Capt. Samuels, of the Dauntless, with his past experience, would succeed in crossing the starting line somewhat ahead. He was, however, confident that after the proper signals had been made at the judges' tug, when the preparatory signals were given, the Coronet was making up the bay off Owl's Head, surveying the water and verifying the position of buoys 17 and 18, between the wheel and by his side was Capt. Anderson, watch in hand, counting the seconds. Seven minutes from the time of the first signal Crosby ordered the helm given to starboard, and the boat's head around. She was under fifty seconds in stays, and then fairly flew before the strong northerly wind. As it had been arranged that the starting signal would be given when the boat's head was around, it seemed probable that the Coronet would reach the line fully a minute before the time for the second signal, when, thus causing considerable delay, Crosby was equal to the emergency, however. When he realized what was imminent he spilled wind out of the sails by trimming the yards, and the boat's head almost to a standstill. When the signal was finally given, he paid out the sheets fore and aft, ran up the square sail, freshy laid the topmasts, and in thirty seconds had the Coronet on her beam ends. The signal was remembered, was of Giovanni, nearly a mile away, with her stern toward the judges' boat. Every possible stitch of canvas was set, and the boat was sped through the Narrows at the rate of thirteen miles an hour, surrounded by tugs, steamers and steam yachts. Once or twice, when under the lee of the high land, and seen which came from the north, she galloped her lost ground rapidly, but when the wind filled the sails again, she left the Dauntless further astern than at the start. The chase, which was followed to the ocean at Sandy Hook, she bore west by south and the open sea portion of the trip began.

LEAVING THE DAUNTLESS ASTERN. At about 3:40 p.m. the relative position of the schooners was nearly the same as when they passed through the Narrows, and they were steering the same course. The wind was now greatly increased, a heavy sea running abeam. Balloon and sky sails were set on both boats were taken on the same moment. Then the Dauntless dropped astern rapidly, and at 5 o'clock was down, six miles away. She had changed her course to south by east, and her darkness set in only her topmasts were visible. The first Sunday was unmarked, as were seven of the succeeding days, but the Coronet was on her beam ends, and after midnight, although fairly moderate, was accompanied by a strong head sea, which made the yacht labor heavily. The waves frequently broke over her bows, but she rode it out well under close-reefed fore and main sails and jib, and averaged ten miles an hour on her course throughout. Thus were the sea-going qualities of the Coronet tried.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE yacht seemed somewhat erratic, and all but one man, who had traveled over deep water enough to entitle him to be called a son of Neptune, quickly succumbed to sea-sickness. Early in the afternoon the gale abated. The distance traveled from noon on Monday to noon Tuesday was 244.5 miles, nearly due east, bringing the yacht to lat. 40 deg. 04 min. 13 sec. N., long. 63 deg. 23 min. W. At 7 a.m. on Wednesday, the first object

sighted after the first day out was a brig bound south, but she was not near enough to be signaled. At 5 p.m. a westward-bound ship sailing under close-reefed topmasts was sighted on the horizon, the vessel being at the distance traversed on an east-by-north course on Tuesday was 185 miles, and on Wednesday 316 miles. The yacht's position, as ascertained by Tuesday's observations, was as follows: Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. long. 60 deg. 28 min. 45 sec.; on Wednesday, lat. 41 deg. 25 min., long. 54 deg. 45 min.

A HURRICANE ENCOUNTERED. The most terrific storm of the series occurred on St. Patrick's day. It was not unexpected, for the indicator on the barometer, whose tendency had been downward for three days, suddenly dropped from 30.30 to 29.54. The storm first developed soon after midnight in sharp squalls from the southwest, with a driving rain. The wind rose for a time, coming west and south, but finally settled south by east. At 1 a.m. it began blowing with great velocity. By noon it had become a hurricane, and two hours later the wind's speed was estimated at 30 miles an hour. It was a grand battle of the elements, such as is seldom witnessed. The waves were almost mountain high. Their surface was lashed into snow-white foam, and as the sheet of one rose higher than another the wind carried it off in dense spray, which, when driven into one's face, felt like stabs from scores of needles. The roaring of the wind was like a prolonged peal of thunder, and the resoundance was completed by an occasional vivid flash of lightning. This was a severe test for so small a boat as the Coronet. As she sank in the trough of the sea it seemed as if the waves, which were half-mile high, would engulf her. Under a reefed fore-topsail she was plunged along by the wind at the rate of nine knots, and despite the great volume of water breaking over her deck, weathered the storm wonderfully well.

FORCED TO LAY TO. When at 5:30 p.m., the fury of the hurricane seemed to be increasing instead of diminishing, Capt. Crosby, fearful that the yacht would not hold together much longer if driven through such a sea, and not being willing to jeopardize his own life and the lives of those on board, by running at night, decided it was reasonable to suppose there were icebergs, decided to lay to until the storm had ceased. A favorable opportunity offering, when the crests of the waves were momentarily exceptionally far apart, the vessel's head was brought around toward the wind, so that her being held in this position under only reefed fore-topsail, would lessen progress in any direction. At midnight the wind and sea had moderated considerably, and the schooner was again got under way, running before the wind under reefed fore-topsail and fore-sail. The yacht's position on Thursday noon was lat. 41 deg. 37 min., long. 50 deg. 03 min., having traveled 211.3 miles since the previous noon.

The weather on Friday and Saturday, the 18th and 19th, began with light breezes, and in the afternoon there were gales, though moderate compared with Thursday's big blow.

A RED-LETTER DAY. Saturday was a red-letter day, four vessels being in sight. The first was a westward-bound, Inman liner, which passed three miles to the southward about 9 a.m., and which answered the international code number. An hour later a ship with all sails set passed northward. At 11 o'clock an east-bound steamer carrying the Spanish flag came from the south. She came alongside, reducing her speed and quite a conversation was carried on through the burgee pennants and square code flag. At 5 p.m. an eastern-bound steamer passed northward, too far distant to speak. The day's run, as computed, at Friday noon, was 135 miles, and the position lat. 43 deg. 53 min., long. 47 deg. 41 min. 53 sec.; distance traversed, 379.40 miles.

Monday, March 21st, began with a propitious breeze from the northwest, but it was as inconstant as had been all the winds hitherto during the trip. Soon after noon it veered around bringing a gale from the northeast. As the yacht had already been driven further south than the navigators intended, and as beating to windward was impossible in such a strong wind and heavy sea, it was decided to keep her head up to the wind and wait for more favorable breezes. The head-wind continued blowing incessantly until Wednesday noon, when it gradually rounded to the north. During that forty-eight hours the yacht was almost at a standstill.

Early on Monday afternoon a north German Lloyd steamer eastward-bound passed southward near enough to distinguish the yacht's code. The distance covered from Sunday noon to Monday noon was 202 miles; to Tuesday noon, 388 miles; and to Wednesday noon 58 miles. Her position on Monday noon was lat. 46 deg. 18 min., long. 34 deg. 34 min. 30 sec.; on Tuesday noon lat. 46 deg. 38 min., long. 38 deg. 49 min. 43 sec., and on Wednesday lat. 47 deg. 06 min. 15 sec., long. 39 deg. 47 min. 20 sec. Late on Thursday afternoon a good sailing breeze arose from the southwest, continuing with more or less regularity throughout Friday, Saturday and Sunday, giving an opportunity for rapid progress. During the period the Coronet logged as high as 14 knots. At noon on Thursday she had sailed 308.6 miles in 24 hours, and was in lat. 49 deg. 04 min. and long. 38 deg. 13 min. 08 sec.; on Friday, 255.5 miles, lat. 49 deg. 48 min. 25 sec., long. 35 deg. 21 min., on Saturday, 391.5 miles; lat. 50 deg. 1 min., long. 15 deg. 06 min. 01 sec.

REACHING THE IRISH COAST.

The Mizenhead, on the south coast of Ireland, was sighted at 6:37 in the morning, and Fastnet light bore north-north-west, nine miles away. The yacht was bowling along under sails at the rate of fifteen knots per hour. The weather was clear and warm, and the gradual unfolding of the beautiful scenery along the coast presented a picture that was much admired by those on board. At 8:37 Calleehead was ahead, and then the Cork pilot-boat Columbine hove in sight. At 10:08, when the yacht was abreast of Seven Heads, the pilot, Robert Welsh, came on board with the news that the Coronet was first to arrive along the coast and into the harbor. Scores of vessels of all kinds were passed. All dipped their ensigns to the winner, and the crews of all cheered. At 1:30 the Coronet's anchor was dropped off the Cork Yacht Clubhouse.

The Coronet people believe that the Dauntless will be twenty-four to thirty hours later in arriving. Capt. Anderson says the weather was the worst he ever experienced in all his 174 Atlantic passages.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The rooms of the New York Yacht Club were well filled today with members of the club, discussing the result of the ocean race between the Coronet and Dauntless. It was the generally expressed opinion that the race settled the fact of the Coronet's greater speed and the superiority of the new style yacht over those built after the old models. Many, however,

of those present, were inclined to withhold their opinions until further passages of the race could be obtained. It was thought that there might be some accident which prevented the Dauntless from doing her best. There was some regret for "Collie" Colt, whose yacht was rather a favorite with the club. Bush, the owner of the Coronet, says he will challenge the Dauntless to race back to this port.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Fifteen Miles of It Dig So Far—Will It Be Finished?

W. H. Greenhalgh, of Aspinwall, an experienced newspaper man who reported the Panama-Pacific Exposition, is stopping at the Washington Hotel. While he left Aspinwall, February 25th, the temperature was 90° in the shade. Mr. Greenhalgh kept an accurate record of the rainfall of 1886, which was 110.7 inches, while at Panama, on the other side of the isthmus, the rainfall was only 50.30 inches. "The Panama Railroad," said Mr. Greenhalgh, "is forty-seven miles long and the fare is 25 cents. Although the railroad costs \$500,000 annually to the government for its monopoly, it declares annual dividends of 24 per cent. The rolling stock has to be renewed every year as the wood is entirely destroyed by a dry rot. The only wood which will resist the destroying fungus growth is lignum vitae, and every tie of the road is made of this wood. The roadbed is constantly sinking and has to be regraded every year. The railroad is the only means of communication across the isthmus, much of which is a wild jungle. Accordingly natives have been killed by the train notwithstanding the great risk of being run down by trains."

The canal company is economizing wherever it can, and every bit of work is being done on the sections easily operated, and absolutely nothing at the difficult places. Many doubt that the canal will prove a success, for the reason that while the tide at Aspinwall is from four to six feet, at Panama the tide is from twenty to twenty-seven feet. Unless expensive locks are built this will cause a current in the canal, and the banks are of such loose soil that they will be washed away, and the channel filled up. The canal company owns nearly all of the stock of the railroad, so there is no rivalry. Yes, I believe a ship canal will be built across the isthmus, and it will be a great railroad company. Its next step will be to build a double-track, as its traffic is enormous. The fast train makes the run from Aspinwall to Panama in two hours and ten minutes. The work comes along upon the canal, the two cities will be flooded with the vilest class of negroes, and serious results may follow. These negro laborers work stark naked, and are terribly degraded. So far fifteen miles of the canal have been dug from the Atlantic side."

Shall the Actress Wear Tights?

Under certain conditions we should advise actresses to refuse to wear tights, and perhaps even abandon their profession. Let them observe the success that attends their efforts in skirted roles, and then try tights. If no greater public interest is excited, it is proof that what appreciation they enjoy is really owing to their dramatic skill, and such actresses should not be tempted by the slightest impairment of their character as able and modest artists. But if they find that the public evidently displays greater interest in them as figurants than as actresses, it is plain that it is not their art, but of their art so much as the beauty of their contour which draws, and unless to display the latter was their original ambition, they may set themselves down as fairies, and should retire from the stage of legitimate drama. Of course they can transfer their activity to the burlesque stage, if they discover that they are more highly gifted for that line of business than for a drama, to be determined by experiment, and until the experiment is made we should advise no one to abandon or even hamper her professional activity on account of a little hesitating modesty for which there may be no actual justification whatever.

Good Thing for the South Country.

[San Francisco Chronicle.] The Denver and Ft. Worth Railroad now in process of construction, will open up a large market in California products. It will enable shippers in all southern parts of the State to reach Denver by a nearly direct line instead of sending freight a couple of thousand miles out of the way, as they are obliged to do at present. The Denver and Ft. Worth has already 300 miles of road constructed, and a contract has been let for the remainder of the line to the Canadian River, where it will be met by a line building southward from Denver, which has been completed as far as Pueblo, Colo. These two lines now in process of construction, though known by different names, are controlled by the same persons, and when a junction is effected will be merged under one name. The line from Ft. Worth, Tex., to Denver will be nearly 900 miles in length. There will be no flagging of the enterprise, as the money for construction has all been raised.

"Thou Canst Not Pass."

[San Francisco Call.] The rule of no passes cannot be too strictly enforced. There is no more reason why a man should be allowed to pass than there should be for a woman to pass. If a man should eat, drink or sleep free, it would be an additional person or two does not add materially to the expense of running a train may be applied, as well to every other department of the business. Still large hotels, as a rule, treat with considerable asperity propositions that dinners shall be free. A good many people will get anything free that they can. The rule of no passes is a habit that ought to be repressed. The true policy of the railroads is to reduce fares to the lowest possible rate, and in three days they have only been able to redeem 300,000 of the 4,300,000 presented for redemption. Every mail contains notices to the effect that more of the dollars are on the way for redemption, and yesterday brusque old farmer down in Waco, Tex., wrote that he had kept sixty of the dollars against the time when Uncle Sam would do the square thing and that he would send them along as soon as possible.

A New Frank Suggestion.

[San Francisco Inquirer.] A New York paper suggests that France purchase Alsace and Lorraine of Germany for, say, two billions of dollars. There are some newspapers, as there are many persons, who think that money is to be made at a certain amount in dollars and cents, and that there is no such thing as a point of honor, save in the romances of sentimental writers or the fancies of delirious generals. The suggestion of our New York contemporary reminds us of one that is said to have been made by a Connecticut colonel during our late war. A battery had been lost, and a general rode up excitedly, saying, "Boys, we must make those guns!" "Say, General," suggested the Connecticut man, "can't we take up a subscription and pay for the darned things?"

Hard Work Redeeming the Dollars.

[New York Sun.] The clerks in the Sub-Treasury say that redeeming the trade dollars is about as hard work as shoveling dirt. They are compelled to examine every coin, and in three days they have only been able to redeem 300,000 of the 4,300,000 presented for redemption. Every mail contains notices to the effect that more of the dollars are on the way for redemption, and yesterday brusque old farmer down in Waco, Tex., wrote that he had kept sixty of the dollars against the time when Uncle Sam would do the square thing and that he would send them along as soon as possible.

A Stern Fate Awaiting Him.

[Arizona Citizen.] Sparks's letter advocating Gov. Hill's candidacy for the Presidency is not calculated to increase Cleveland's love for the erratic Commissioner. Indeed it is even hinted that the President will avail himself of the first favorable opportunity to exercise his official boot on the indiscreet subalter, which will make Sparks fly upward.

ALASKAN AFFAIRS.

Gov. Swineford Talks About the Territory

And Its Treatment by the Democratic Administration.

Capture of a Noted Minneapolis Crook at St. Louis.

The Dakota Floods Subside—Trains Again Running.

By Telegram to The Times.

ST. PAUL, (Minn.) March 27.—[By the Associated Press.] Gov. A. F. Swineford, of Alaska, returning here today, told a Pioneer Press reporter that he went to Washington to secure an appropriation of \$500,000 for the development of the Territory, but found Randall and others in charge of the appropriation influenced against it by the statement made by the Alaska Commercial Association, who opposed development and immigration as inimical to their business. He secured an appropriation of \$35,000, which will be used for schools and Indian police.

The Governor added: "The appointment of John McCaffery as Collector of Customs was opposed by me, and when I saw the President and Secretary of the Treasury it was withdrawn. McCaffery is supposed to have inspired the anti-Chinese riots in Alaska last summer, and is believed to be 'suspect No. 1' of the Phoenix Park murder. I was asked who I would recommend for collector, and I left it with Postmaster-General Vilas. He recommended Arthur Delaney, Lieut. Nichols, who went to Washington to make it hot for me, is now awaiting a court-martial, serious charges being preferred against him. When the Alaska coast it was he who sent Chinamen to Douglas Island at the time of the riot, and refused to return them when requested to do so."

GAVE HIMSELF AWAY.

A Minneapolis Postoffice Robber Caught at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—[By the Associated Press.]—A man calling himself Billy Connor, who was arrested here one day last week on suspicion of being a crook, and was held on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, and who yesterday informed the police that he had a kit of burglar's tools and advised them to remove the latter for fear they might injure the inmates, was today identified by the Chicago Postoffice Inspector as one of the gang, who robbed the postoffice at Minneapolis two years ago, and secured a great quantity of stamps and other valuables. He will be sent to Minneapolis for trial.

TRAFFIC RESUMED.

The Dakota Floods Subside—Trains Again Running.

BISMARCK (Dak.), March 27.—[By the Associated Press.] Northern Pacific trains crossed the river on the bridge trestle here today for the first time in eight days. The water has been falling for three days, and is shallow on the lowlands.

Another flood is expected when the gorge at Washburn breaks, but the Northern Pacific's precautions will prevent further suspension of transcontinental travel.

Fire at Syracuse, N. Y.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.), March 27.—The Sanderson steel works in Geddes, a suburb of this city, were destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and the fire department were engaged at a fire in another part of the city. In an hour the buildings were in ruins. The loss is upward of \$250,000. The property belonged to the Sanderson Company, of Sheffield, England, who started the works in this city two years ago.

Eliza Weatherby's Funeral. New York, March 27.—The funeral of Mrs. Nat Goodwin (Eliza Weatherby) was held today at the Little Church Around the Corner. The interment was at Woodlawn in the family plot.

The Crop Outlook.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The Farmers' Review prints the following summary: "Dry weather continues to prevail in Kansas and in portions of Missouri, which has caused some injury to winter wheat, though very few serious reports of damage are made, except in the former State. In Sedgewick, and some of the other southern counties of Kansas, there has been very little rain since last August, while in Neosho, Marshall and Saline counties, the prospects are favorable. The tenor of reports from Missouri is also favorable. Illinois reports continue to be favorable, and the outlook is still regarded as very favorable for a full average crop."

No Such Treaty.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says that the alleged extradition treaty with Russia, published in the World, is generally believed to be drawn merely as the basis of a treaty, negotiations for which have been going on for many years, but so far without success. Bayard says no such treaty has been signed. Alexander Gregg, first secretary of the Russian legation, also says that no treaty has been signed.

Troops Ordered to Nogales.

NOGALES, (Ariz.), March 27.—Gen. Miles has ordered a company of infantry to this place, where they will be permanently stationed, and it is quite probable that a military post will be established here. The recent troubles between Mexican soldiers and American officials has undoubtedly led to this step.

Cleared Out with the Cash. TRUCKEE, March 27.—A. P. Clark, who was reported as being missing, it appears is an absconder with from \$6000 to \$7000 of Mr. Ellen's money. An expert from San Francisco opened the safe yesterday and found it destitute of funds.

Fell From a Bridge.

YREKA, March 27.—Richardson, a superintendent of railroad bridge work, fell head-first from the false work of the bridge over the Klamath River this morning, his head striking a rock, causing death.

Clearing-house Returns.

BOSTON, March 27.—Managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States report the total gross exchanges for the week ending March 26, 1887, to be \$888,046,890, a decrease of 1.97 per cent.

Death of William H. Travers.

NEW YORK, March 27.—William H. Travers, of New York, died in Bermuda on the 18th inst. His remains arrived here today on the steamer Oranoco.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Templeton Rejoicing in a Lively Boom—Notes of Progress.

TEMPLETON, March 27.—[By the Associated Press.] The purchase of property here by W. V. Huntington last week has been followed by a prospect of similar action by other leading railroad men. Huntington and two other leading railroad officials were here today negotiating similar purchases. Huntington, a leading Illinois capitalist, is examining property with a view to investment. He predicts that the changes in California in the last half-century will be surpassed in this part of California in less than the next quarter of a century. The influx of settlers increases every day. Hotel extensions cannot be made fast enough to keep up with the increased demand.

Work on the Salinas bridge and new roads converging in Templeton is being pushed with energy.

An immense crowd is predicted for the excursion from San Francisco, April 18th, for Easton & Eldridge's auction of 50,000 acres of the West Land Company property here, from April 14th to 18th, inclusive.

The weather is warm, with indications of rain soon. Crops are in splendid condition. An additional building will be commenced tomorrow for the Templeton Institute, to accommodate the rapid increase of pupils.

THE BOOM AT ORANGE. ORANGE, March 27.—Surveyors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company have set their stakes through the town of Orange. It is reliably reported that a depot site has been laid out which gives Orange two transcontinental roads.

The boom continues. Additional improvements to beautify the town with a plaza and \$20,000 hotel are about completed. Elaborate preparations for subdivision of the Culver tract, to accommodate increased travel, have become a necessity.

THE NORTHERN BELT UNFETTERED.

LIVERMORE, March 27.—A special train of four well-filled coaches left for San Francisco last night to attend a mass meeting held there under the auspices of the Livermore Board of Trade. Speeches were delivered by H. H. Pitcher, W. A. Gawthorne, C. A. Wetmore, J. H. Wheeler, A. T. Hatch, O. Suisun, M. J. Keller, vice-president of the Oakland Board of Trade, J. M. Davies, secretary of the Oakland Board of Trade, T. F. Bachevalier and others. Citizens of San Francisco received the visitors amid the firing of anvils, playing of band and bonfire. Much enthusiasm was manifested. After the meeting the visitors were banqueted. Citrus fruits and wines grown in this district were displayed and sampled.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A Dynamic Conspiracy Discovered at Madrid—Notes.

MADRID, March 27.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The rumors current during the past two days of the discovery of a dynamic conspiracy have been confirmed by the arrest of many persons connected with the plot. Among the prisoners are several palace officials, and the servant of a well-known ministerialist deputy. The deputy alluded to will question the government in congress tomorrow with reference to the affair.

A SUSPECT CAUGHT.

LONDON, March 27.—The sentry on guard at the Newden magazine, in the Chatham dock yard, noticed a man lurking about the magazine last night. The man not replying to his challenge, the sentry bayoneted him in the thigh. He was found to be an employe named Clarke and was sent to the hospital to be detained as a suspect.

PORTUGAL AND CHINA.

A convention has been signed between the Portuguese and Chinese governments, in which China recognizes the Portuguese right to the possession of Macao, and to cede the town without Chinese assent.

Editorial Observations.

[San Diego.]

An editor who discharges his duties with some fidelity to conviction, need not expect a mass meeting to be held every other day and resolutions of praise passed and his name mentioned as a candidate for future citizenship among the spite of just editors made perfect. He will probably get "cussed" this week, and some who neglected a present opportunity will clothe him with buzz-saw adjectives the next. His only course is to go right ahead and tell what he conscientiously believes is right and trust to Providence and good-paying advertisements for his support. If this trust is not misplaced, the good editor will be able to wear good clothes, join all secret and benevolent organizations, head all subscription lists and give free "puffs" to people who don't like to see their names in print, but would like to see in the paper "my friends know I am here, you know." An editor should be at all times independent, aggressive and ready, like Elijah, to be translated. He should have opinions and express them freely and forcibly. It is "Veritas," or "Pro Bono Publico," or "Citizen," who wants a column in a daily newspaper to snort and cavort through, calling a man a liar, a libertine and a thief, and some people seem to think an editor likes to go snipe-hunting and hold the bag while the boys corral the birds. This is what "Veritas" thinks. We beg leave to differ from our aggressive non de plume. When an editor gets through fathering his own opinions, he is generally too tired to wash, powder and dress the progeny of "Veritas." Let us all "tote" fair.

A Great Merchant.

[Alta California.]

Mr. P. H. Kelly, of St. Paul, Minnesota's representative in the Democratic National Committee, is in California. His visit purports to be to the greatest merchant of the North country and one of the clearest-headed business men in the Union. It is surely no passing chance that the enterprising resources of California are being inspected by such men as he. He has witnessed the settlement of Minnesota and the development of her cities, not by booms, but by a process as steady and as certain as the growth of a redwood tree. He has tested the vitality of such a growth, for we once stood beside the ash and smoky ruins of his great house in St. Paul, in which had been centered the great wholesale trade of all that section, and we saw the energy of the man in combination with the resources of the country rise from the blow, manifested in a greater trade and a broader plan than before.

California is glad to welcome Mr. Kelly and to display her advantages for his benefit. The same causes, moving like a glacier, which have overgrown his own State with a population which turns even its autonomies to profitable account, are now operative in the face of less obstructions in California.

More men like Mr. Kelly are now seeking a sojourn in this State than ever before, since the first rush of gold-seekers, and whether they come to seek pleasure or investments, we feel that they are sure to be satisfied.

How the Tots Invite Each Other.

[West Chester Republican.]

Now that it is Lent, the children are having their share of fun. A 7-year-old, who is about to give a birthday party, has sent out richly mounted invitations, reading in this way: "My mother wants to know if your mother will let you come to my party." Here is one of the answers, written by a little girl: "My mother told me to ask you to tell your mother I can come to your party."

HOWLING FOR BREAD.

The Scotia's Immigrants at Castle Garden.

Several Hundred Starving Italians Fight for Food.

Dry Bread a Luxury to the Victims of Shipwreck.

The New-comers Tell Terrible Tales of Their Treatment by the Steamer Company—Many of the Starving Passengers in a Most Pitiable Condition.

By Telegram to The Times.

NEW YORK, March 27.—[By the Associated Press.] Five hundred and nineteen of the passengers of the wrecked Scotia arrived on the sea-barge Hagerly at Castle Garden late this afternoon. The scene that followed beggared description. They rushed into the rotunda pell-mell, shrieking and howling for food like ravenous wolves. They crowded around the trench tables, climbing over each other, and trampling on the feet of women and children. Uproar reigned supreme for fully an hour. It is customary to register all emigrants before they enter the rotunda, but red tape was broken on this occasion. The force of the mass of people was so great that the officers who were stationed to keep order were swept aside like straw. The seething mass could not be restrained. Supt. Jackson gave orders to give them all the food they needed and charge it to the Commissioner of Emigration. Then the distribution of food began. It was impossible to regulate the distribution. Strong men crowded to the front with uplifted arms and their eyes starting from their sockets, crying in Italian, "Bread, bread!" The mob was utterly uncontrollable. The officers of the garden began the distribution by throwing loaves over the heads of the nearest to others of the crowd. Every time a loaf was sent into the crowd twenty or more scrambled, and in some cases fought to get it. Dry bread was a luxury. In a short time all the food was gone. The women and children were cared for and milk and beer were doled out to their portions. The complaints of the unfortunate immigrants were most unfavorable to the company, and particularly to the captain of the Scotia.

Seventy additional passengers who came by rail from Patchogue arrived about 9 o'clock tonight. They were transferred from Long Island City on the steamer John F. Moore. They were even more ravenous than the others. They were fed at the Garden, a full supply of provisions having been obtained. Many of the Italians were sick from eating after their long fast. Several writhed in agony on the floor of the rotunda. Some of their countrymen met them here. The women, who composed the larger number, complained loudly of bad treatment, and said they could not get food or water enough during the voyage.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, March 27.—At 4:07 a.m. today the thermometer registered 48; at 12:07 p.m., 77; at 7:07 p.m., 60. Barometer for corresponding periods, 30.08, 30.15, 30.14. Maximum temperature, 78.0; minimum temperature, 46.0. Weather, clear.

To Form an Irrigation District.

MAXWELL, March 27.—At a preliminary meeting held here yesterday a committee of three was appointed to canvass the territory east and south of the line of survey of 1884, and ascertain the people's opinion regarding the formation of an irrigation district under the Wright law. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the committee appointed.

Death of an Editor.

STOCKTON, March 27.—John Galdes, editor of the Independent, died here this morning after a lingering illness.

In a Glass House.

[San Francisco Standard.]

The San Francisco Examiner, on last Saturday, published a highly sensational article about the smallpox in Los Angeles. The worst feature about the article was that it was false nearly from the beginning to the end, and, if worse, the Examiner had every opportunity for knowing that it was false, as the Los Angeles dailies published regularly the report of the Board of Health, system of the city, and the most reliable of the disease. The article was evidently the result of a bitter jealousy over this section's wonderful prosperity. The fact that but by the deaths in a population of nearly 50,000 have occurred ought to be sufficient evidence to any newspaper man of common sense, that there was nothing very dreadful about the disease, even though there were thousands of cases. The diphtheria alone which has been epidemic in San Francisco for sometime past, has carried off twenty persons where smallpox has taken one, yet the Examiner never published any very sensational articles about it. Such articles as that in the Examiner are unworthy of a paper that claims to be the leading newspaper of the coast.

Important Public Service.

[Alta California.]

This city seems to have outgrown its garments. Private enterprise knocks against the bars and rattles the bolts of an antique system of government and demands enlargement. The board of freeholders, which drew the new charter, has tried to make it responsive to this demand. Whether it is so must be determined by the citizens who examine and discuss the new instrument. The Examiner selects Mr. William Higgins as the aviator of all that is civil in city government, and points out with emphatic personal these sumptuous ornaments which enrich the new charter in his interest. Of course, then, Mr. Higgins will be found supporting it with all the fervor of his nature, and all the resources of his experience, and the Examiner will have rendered public service which even discounts that embodied in its double-headed narrative of how the King of Denmark slipped up while dancing and endured the impact of his most honorable and royal anatomy upon a floor made treacherous by piebald beeswax.

A Gutterer Kicks in the Gutter.

[Boston Record.]

An amusing incident occurred at the corner of Washington and Boylston streets the other morning. A man who had been "out with the boys" the night before concluded to finish his evening's amusement by tipping a heroic over a la collegue students. He was prevented from doing this, however, by the owner of the cab, and he then suddenly discovered that it was time to go to bed, and this he persisted in doing in the gutter. He carefully removed his coat and vest and belabored every passer with the cast-off portions of his raiment. For fully twenty minutes he was monarch of all he surveyed, and everybody who came along saw the matter in a ridiculous light and obligingly turned out into the middle of the street. A member of the "finest" came meaning along. He did not see the matter as the others did, and the sleepy man was taken off, muttering that "he wasn't going to bed where so many people were, anyhow."

BUSINESS TOPICS.

Valuable property, 45x111 feet, on west side of Buena Vista street, 21 feet southerly from corner of Bellevue avenue, will be sold at auction for cash, under decree in partition sent by John Laszlovitch, Jr., referee, on Wednesday, March 30, 1887, at 12 o'clock m. Sale will be made in front of property. Apply to Room 62, Temple block, or Room 1, Law building, for particulars.

A. S. ROBBINS & CO., Real Estate Brokers, Will remove April 1st from 94 N. Spring street to their new office, No. 9 North Main street, Los Angeles.

Each the Largest Stock of pianos and organs can be found at Gardner's, the only large and exclusive piano and organ house in Southern California. No. 212 S. Spring street.

Franklin & Co., Importers, wholesale and retail dealers in artist materials, etchings, engravings, photographs, mouldings, picture rails, etc. Registering a specialty. 29 S. Spring street.

Stelway, Chickering, Hardman, Stock, Knabe, Emerson and other pianos can be found at Gardner's, No. 212 S. Spring street.

Notary Public and Commissioner For New York State and Arizona Territory. G. A. Robinson, 42 North Spring street.

Goods at factory prices at Hagenson's. 50 North Spring street.

Napa Soda for dyspepsia and indigestion.

Hotel.

BELMONT

HOTEL.

Under New Management.

TERMINUS SECOND-ST. CABLE ROAD.

—THE BELMONT—

Occupies the most charming and convenient situation in Southern California, commanding an extended view of mountain and valley. The hotel grounds are large and highly cultivated. The house is heated by steam, and each room is connected with the office by electric bell.

Under the new management the house will be re-furnished and placed upon the basis of a first-class family hotel.

Cars run every twelve minutes, from 6:20 a.m. to 11:10 p.m. One and one-quarter miles from the business center.

CLARK & PATRICK, Proprietors.

Unclassified.

TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY YEAR.

MAXWELL'S

DIRECTORY

—OF—

LOS ANGELES CITY AND COUNTY.

The only County Directory being compiled.

Maxwell's Directory

—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN—

APRIL

—WITHOUT FAIL.—

EACH COPY OF

Maxwell's Directory

WILL CONTAIN ONE OF

Maxwell's New Maps

OF LOS ANGELES.

Maxwell's Directory

Will be complete and first-class in every particular. Price, \$3.50.

GEO. W. MAXWELL & CO., PUBLISHERS,

24 WEST FIRST STREET.

—THE MILTON ROUTE—

TO YOSEMITE!

IS 70 MILES THE SHORTEST.

Twenty-four hours travel the less, and \$30 less in fare than any other route.

WARNER BROS., Ticket Agents,

302 N. Main st., Los Angeles.

THOMAS T. WALTON, General Agent,

125 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

DOCTOR WHITE,

38 N. MAIN ST.,

Rooms 22 & 23, Phillips block.

Private, Nervous and

Chronic Diseases.

LOS ANGELES PAVING CO.

Sidewalks, garden-walks, floors, and all varieties of cement and stone work. Test-related pavements and tiles laid. Office, 114 W. First st., Nadeau block.

R. A. SEXTON, Manager.

200

Real Estate.

MONDONVILLE

This Beautiful Tract,

BET. WASHINGTON & ADAMS STS.,

HAS JUST BEEN SUBDIVIDED INTO

284 Splendid Residence Lots!

—LOCATED IN THE—

SOUTHWESTERN SUBURBS!

On a plateau overlooking the surrounding country in every direction. It possesses the advantages of a pure and light air, constantly refreshed by a beautiful and

INVIGORATING SEA-BREEZE.

MONDONVILLE!

Is today the center of the most promising locality as the majority of the fashionable and successful tracts sold lately have been in this direction.

The electric and a cable road, together with the two-horse car line, are rapidly stretching out in this direction, which is the main highway to Santa Monica and the new Harbor at Ballona.

Forty thousand vines and fruit trees are on this tract. Streets are lined with ornamental and shade trees.

WATER

Will be Piped in Front of Each Lot.

THREE LOTS RESERVED

For Public School and Church.

TITLE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

Price of Lots, \$275 each, on easy payments, viz: \$50 and \$25 per month, WITHOUT INTEREST.

An elegant three-seated wagon leaves the office daily at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. In addition to this, a conveyance will meet visitors at the terminus of the electric railroad.

For free ride, maps and information apply to

C. MONDON,

Rooms 1 & 4 (upstairs), P. O. Building.

SPRING STREET.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE!

THE CALIFORNIA CO-OPERATIVE COLONY.

Incorporated under the laws of California, is established on a firm business basis, its objects being to buy, improve and sell land on the cooperative plan, enable persons of moderate means to secure homes at a minimum cost, and to build up and operate

A MODEL COLONY

in some good location in this State. The books are now open for subscriptions to shares. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000, divided into 1000 shares, the value of each share being \$100. The first 200 subscribers obtain advantages over those who subscribe in any subsequent series of shares; \$11 paid now secures a membership in the first series. Each share held by one of the founders is upon a basis of 50 per cent. of the original cost of the Colony tract. One person can hold only one share.

A competent committee is now examining various sites which have been offered to the Colony, and a selection will be made as soon as the best location is found.

Applications by mail for stock subscriptions and for copies of the bylaws or other information should be addressed to the "CALIFORNIA CO-OPERATIVE COLONY," P. O. Box 50, Baker block, Los Angeles, Cal. Temporary office, Room 50, Baker block.

RALPH E. HOYT, President.

GEORGE RICE, Vice-President.

W. W. ROSS, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Treasurer.

Directors: George Rice, John Robson, C. N. Earl, F. A. Atwater, O. H. Violet, C. W. Strong, A. G. Cook, M. D., Ralph E. Hoyt, C. L. Goodwin, Alvan D. Brock.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. M. MINARD SUPPLE,

The Leading Dressmaker of Los Angeles, formerly cutter and dressmaker in the Parisian Suit House, Chicago. TAILOR WORK A SPECIALTY. Mourning work on short notice. City of Paris Dressmaking Parlors, 108 North Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone 958.

GRAPE CUTTINGS.

TROUSSEAU AND EINFANDEL CUTTINGS

FOR SALE.

Address SEWARD COLE, Box 171, Los Angeles.

Real Estate.

PATERSON TRACT.

In Lots

50x135

55x135

67 1-2x148

67 1-2x150

With Water.

NO AUCTION.

NO LOTTERY.

On Adams Street, Just Outside City Limits.

—NO CITY TAXES.—

Handsome, graded streets, with curbs and cement sidewalks. All ready and desirable for building homes. Cheap and on easy terms. Free carriage at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. every day from

NO. 25 WEST FIRST STREET.

WIESENDANGER & BONSALE.

Unclassified.

QUICK-MEAL GASOLINE ST

TOPOLOBAMPO.

PROFESSOR OWEN DENOUNCED
AS AN UNSPEAKABLE FRAUD.

The Modern Colonizer's Quality of
Misrepresentation Which Has Led
to Baggage and Death—Open Let-
ter From a Fellow Director.

LOS ANGELES, March 27, 1887.—
To the Editor of THE TIMES:—
The following letter was written
after perusal of an extra number of
the Credit Foncier, just received here,
which is filled with attacks of the most
dastardly description upon Directors
Eaton and Hawkins, who recently
came from Topolobampo with their
families, and also upon those "de-
serters," as they are styled, who turned
back at Guaymas upon hearing their
recital, and upon witnessing Mr.
Owen's cowardly behavior and ro-
bbery of their private property.

I have long felt that I had failed in
my duty to advise the stockholders of
that ill-starred enterprise of the facts
in my possession, and I urge you to
help me make this tardy reparation
that no more money or valuable lives be
sacrificed by this latest Colonizer's
without any of his redeeming qualities.
I assure you that I have private in-
formation from those wretched people
now there, which shows that in a few
weeks famine will add its horrors to
the pestilence that still walks at noon-
day there, and we shall shortly appeal
to a generous public to help away
those, at least, who besought with ag-
onizing entreaties Messrs. Hawkins and
Eaton and their party to take them
away.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To Albert K. Owen, chairman Credit
Foncier of Sinaloa, president and director
Mexican-American Construction Com-
pany, chief engineer Texas Topolobampo
and Pacific Railway and Telegraph Com-
pany.—Sir: As a late director of the
Credit Foncier Company, and as having
had excellent opportunities for personal
knowledge of your devices and dis-
reputable methods of misleading its
stockholders, I now denounce you as
the grossest falsifier and most monu-
mental confidence operator of this or
any other age.

I charge, and can prove, that you
have:

1. Subscribed for 5000 shares of stock
in the afore-said company, on which you
announced, through your newspaper
organ, you would pay 50 per cent. cash
(or \$25,000), not one cent of which have
you paid, or could you pay, even if you
ever intended to do so.

2. You announced that the Texas
Topolobampo, Railway Company, etc.,
had subscribed for 2000 of said shares,
and you did this without the authority
or knowledge of any of its officers, as
they have personally assured me.

3. You made a contract in secret with
said railroad company, which you pri-
vately and publicly declared would give
the Credit Foncier Company control of
its franchises and concessions from
Mexico.

4. This contract (never legally and
duly executed) does not and cannot
give or enable the acquirement of such
alleged contract.

5. You executed this fraudulent con-
tract with closed doors, while two of
the directors (of whom I was one, and
your chosen attorney and director, S.
H. Hawkins, was another) were in an
adjoining room, and the third, Treas-
urer John W. Lowell, your bosom friend,
was within ten minutes' call.

6. You do not now, and never did,
legally, own one foot of the arid sand-
waste, slimy mud flats and barren,
rocky mountains studded the city-site of
Topolobampo.

7. You willfully and illegally sent
\$500 of the \$2000 by your confiding
and duped stockholders to Mexico City
to the government officials, who, you
admitted to me, had to be "conciliated"
by this and other valuable concessions,
to obtain the railroad grants.

8. You have again and again asserted
that an irrigating ditch could be con-
structed from the Rio Grande to the
Mochis track, to water 15,000 acres,
for \$40,000, when you had in your pos-
session two surveys of Col. Fitch, made
at your request, the lowest of which
estimated that the cost would be
\$400,000, or more than ten times as much
as you asserted.

9. You have illegally and willfully
drawn from the treasury (John W.
Lowell's weekly consentings) more than
\$12,000 of the company's money, and
three weeks ago there was not \$500 re-
maining.

10. You allowed scores of pioneers to
go to Topolobampo via Nogales and
Guaymas, knowing that smallpox in
violent form existed in all three of the
places, with never a hint when you
met them on the way at Nogales,
that the pestilence existed, knowing
that these pioneers had neither vac-
cine matter, medicines, hospital stores
or proper shelter from the enormous
dews of that inhospitable bay.

11. In consequence, some of these
poor victims unwittingly contracted
the dread disease on their way, and
died in Topolobampo in the most
wretched misery their only shelter
being miserable Mexican mats, hung
upon the limbs of cactus trees—while
"Alberton Hall," your private prop-
erty, the lumber for which was paid
for by a loan from a poor baker, was
looked up by your order till your re-
turn—not allowed to be profaned by
the presence of sick or well, except
by your poor tool, Dr. Schellhaus.

12. You are, actually and truly, the
murderer of these unfortunates, and
the record of this portion of the colony
forms the blackest and most repulsive
page in the history of similar enter-
prises, and will doom you to eternal
infamy when the full truth shall be
published, as it will be very shortly.

13. You have, in the last document
from Topolobampo, just received here,
uttered the most outrageous falsehoods
and malicious insinuations against
Directors Eaton and Hawkins (espe-
cially the latter) who thank God every
waking hour, and unconsciously in
their still feverish sleep, that they have
escaped with their lives from that hell
prison, (rendered doubly torturous by
the presence of scores of ill-mannered
and foul-tongued brutes in human
form)—an abode which Dante or Milton
must have seen with prophetic eye.

14. These directors whom you malign,
with all their faults, are gentlemen, the
latchets of whose shoes you are un-

worthy to unlace, and instead of ap-
propriating company funds, as you
wickedly and falsely state, many of
the penniless escaped victims owe the
means of their escape to their generous
help.

15. You, like the dastardly coward
that you have proved yourself, refused
to meet these sick and despairing, help-
less victims at Guaymas, though re-
peatedly urged to do so by even the
friends who still cling to you, and
declared with oaths, that you did not
care how much they suffered; that the
enterprise would be carried through by
you single-handed, in spite of disease,
pestilence and death.

16. You robbed those who had in-
tended to go to Topolobampo, but
turned back at Guaymas upon hearing
the facts of provisions and stores that
were their private property, without so
much as an offer of compensation, and
many of them are in this city today,
stranded because of your deliberate
theft.

I might go on and fill up pages
with facts showing the damning
character of your operations, but I
restrain for the present, with the
assurance that, as an old newspaper
man, I mean to appeal to that noble
fraternity all over this broad land to
help unmask your Machiavellian
schemes, until the name of Albert K.
Owen shall be execrated and spit upon
by every honest man and woman
therein.

As to your eager and too-willing
dupe and co-worker in this gigantic
swindle, Mrs. Marie Howland, who
masquerades under the guise of "Love,"
and as the promoter of "the higher
education," I say to her publicly what I
have said to her privately, under her
own roof, repeatedly, she will weep
tears of blood for her gross and
willful perversion of the real facts
in this terrible business, and the
deliberate suppression of the harrowing
tales of many of these unfortunates,
sent to her, as I know, from that prison-
house of horrors—Topolobampo, the nat-
ural home of malaria, measles, smallpox,
vermin, venomous insects and reptiles,
where, even if plenty of good water
existed, as it does not, life can never be
made endurable, except to savages,
peons, and the dregs of civilization.

May God forgive me for my silence
so long. I can only plead in excuse
that I was mentally and physically
prostrated by disease, which this
glorious climate has, in three months,
removed; and I promise to make up
now, in some degree, for my criminal
neglect, which, even now, haunts my
sleep and has retarded my restoration
to health.

I beg you to believe, Mr. Owen, that
I will, in the near future, pay my
private respects to you as the promoter
of the most gigantic and baseless
swindles which it was ever my mis-
fortune to read or know of.

ALVAN D. BROCK,
Late Director of Credit Foncier Co.

They Were All With Sherman.

Col. Hazard was in the same car
with the hero of Georgia on their way
home from some army reunion not long
ago. The seat beside the General hap-
pened to be vacant for a time, and Col.
Hazard, passing along the aisle, stop-
ped and said: "General, may I share
your seat?" Sherman glanced up
through his iron-gray brows and re-
sponded, somewhat wearily: "Yes, if
you ain't just going to say you were
with me." Hazard hadn't more than
fairly seen the point of qualification un-
til a stranger came up full of enthusiasm
and reaching out to shake hands, ex-
claimed: "Gen. Sherman, how do you
do? Natural as life, I swear. I was
with you, General. I was with you
when we split the heart of the rebellion
in twain." "I knew it," was all the
answer he got, but as soon as he moved
away the old general broke out emphati-
cally: "They were all with me, and
they are all with me yet. By heavens,
I had ever had half as many able-
bodied men 'with me' as they were
the war wouldn't have lasted a week."

Unclassified.

Santa Barbara.

NOTICE.—TOURISTS DESIRING TO VISIT

SANTA BARBARA,

CAN SECURE GOOD ROOMS IN PRIVATE
HOUSES.

When hotels are full, by addressing the un-
der-signed.

A. O. PERKINS, Secretary Board of Trade,
Santa Barbara, Cal.

THE NEW PARAGON

SCHOOL DESK.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

The undersigned have this day been ap-
pointed Sole Agents for Southern California
for the sale of the "Paragon School Furni-
ture," and are now prepared to quote LOW-
EST RATES to all requiring a FIRST-CLASS
SCHOOL DESK.

LAZARUS & MELZER,
Educational Booksellers, Los Angeles, Cal.

STAGE LINE

FROM SAN JACINTO TO SAN GORGONIO.

U. S. Mail carried to connect with express
trains on S. P. R. R. Four-in-hand; good, ex-
perienced driver. Trains leave Los Angeles at
a.m., arriving at San Jacinto at 11:35 a.m.;
Stage leaves San Jacinto at 12:15 p.m., arriv-
ing at San Jacinto at 2:15 p.m. Round-trip
tickets from Los Angeles to the San Jacinto
Valley, including stage fare, \$4. This is the
cheapest route to the San Jacinto Valley and
eight miles less stage fare than the other.

CHARLES KERR, Prop'r.

HAZARD & TOWNSEND,

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS.

And Attorneys in patent cases. Procure pa-
ents in all countries. The only complete Pat-
ent Office in Southern California. Room
9, Downey block, Los Angeles, Cal.
H. J. Hazard will practice in all the courts.

COCKLE'S

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

For LIVER BILK, INDIGESTION, etc. Free
from mercury. Contains only Pure Vegetable
Ingredients.

LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San
Francisco

GRAPE CUTTINGS—FOR SALE.

Gifts of the following varieties: Ber-
ger, Zinfandel, Trousseau, Gracioso, Mataro,
Carrignan, Petit Penot or Black Burgundy,
Gamay, Chenin and other varieties. E. L.
MAYBERRY, San Gabriel.

Special.

Administrator's Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that in pursuance of an order of the Su-
preme Court of the county of Los Angeles,
State of California, made on the 15th day of
February, 1887, in the matter of the estate of
Henry Chambers, deceased, the undersigned,
administrator, with the will annexed of
said Henry Chambers, at the time of his death,
highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United
States, and subject to confirmation by said
Superior Court, on

SATURDAY, THE 27th DAY OF APRIL, 1887,

And on each and every day thereafter upon
which sales may lawfully be made, for the
period of six months, or until the hereinafter
described property shall have been sold, all
the right, title, interest and estate of the said
Henry Chambers, at the time of his death,
and all the right, title and interest that he
had in and to the real estate of the county of
Los Angeles, State of California, and severally
particulars described as follows, to wit:

First: All that portion of section 17, town-
ship 8 S., range 13 W., San Bernardino meridian,
which commences at a stake in the southwest
corner of the tract here described, which stake
is at the intersection of the public road that
bounds the Tajalta Rancho on the south with
the public road that bounds the lands of the
estate of Henry Chambers, deceased, on the west,
and running thence north 70° rods to a
stake in the south-west corner of the large
tract of land belonging to the said estate;
thence easterly along the life of said larger
tract, to the corner of said estate, 1/2 rods to a
point in said line, thence south 73° rods to a
stake in the line of said Tajalta road, thence
west along the northerly line of said road 21/2
rods to the place of beginning, containing 10
acres of unimproved land.

Second: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 1 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Third: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 2 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Fourth: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 3 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Fifth: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 4 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

SIXTH: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 5 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

SEVENTH: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 6 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

EIGHTH: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 7 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

NINTH: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 8 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

TENTH: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 9 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Eleventh: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 10 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Twelfth: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 11 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Thirteenth: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 12 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Fourteenth: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 13 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Fifteenth: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 14 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

SIXTEENTH: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 15 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

SEVENTEENTH: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 16 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

EIGHTEENTH: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 17 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

NINETEENTH: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 18 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Twentieth: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 19 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Twenty-first: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 20 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Twenty-second: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 21 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Twenty-third: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 22 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Twenty-fourth: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 23 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Twenty-fifth: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 24 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Twenty-sixth: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 25 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Twenty-seventh: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 26 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Twenty-eighth: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 27 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Twenty-ninth: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 28 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Thirtieth: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 29 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Thirty-first: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
described (here designated for reference as
tract No. 30 of this decree) and running thence
south 70° rods to a stake in the line of the
public road, thence south 73° rods to a stake in
the line of the line of Howard's land 70 rods to a
stake in the east line of said road, 1/2 rods to
the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of un-
improved land.

Thirty-second: All that other certain tract of land
in said section 17, township 8 S., range 13 W.,
San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the
corner of the tract here described, and extends
des

TURNVEREIN HALL.

Samuel P. Putnam discusses the New Year and the New Earth. "Liberty, Science and Humanity constitutes our trinity," said Mr. Putnam, addressing his audience at Turnverein Hall last evening. "We labor for universal well-being, for the noblest feeling, for the highest truth, for the highest virtue."

"One must know the duties of citizenship and the duties of parenthood. This is the fundamental education for victory in the battle of life. Our school education must be practical and suited to the various dispositions of individuals. There must be many trained and skilled workmen. Poverty, ignorance, crime and physical infirmities must be dispersed. We must secure the distribution of the words blessings and wealth in this world. We accept all that is good in the Bible; that is in accordance with reason and nature; we accept the Bible as part of the world's literature, an expression of its thoughts and aspirations. God means goodness, if it means anything, and we believe in all the goodness there is in nature and man, and so we accept all the good, all the divine and beautiful there is, and weave it into the civilization that is to come. All the morality of the past that is conducive to human welfare, we accept. We only reject the theological morality, which is based on nothing and means nothing. The church of humanity—the real church—will develop the sentiments of self-respect and reverence."

JOSIE BLOOMFIELD.

A Chance for the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

It was reported at the police station yesterday that Josie Bloomfield, the young girl who came to this city from Pomona, a short time ago, and left Mrs. Griffith's boarding-house to accept a situation as servant in a house of ill-fame on Sepulveda street, has come out as a full-fledged sold dove. As was mentioned in THE TIMES the other day, she comes of a good family in Pomona, and her sister has done all in her power to save the girl. The officers have talked to her, and have every means to save her from a life of shame, but she has made up her mind to see the world through glasses stained with shame, and if the Ladies' Benevolent Society does not take her case in hand, there is no hope for her. She is in a house at No. 30 Sepulveda street, kept by a colored woman named Pauline Francisco, who says that Josie is doing general housework.

A FIGHT.

A Liquor Man and a Cigar Dealer Settle Their Dispute.

Quite a lively fight took place last night in front of the Club Theatre, between a liquor man named Taggart and the cigar man who keeps a place next door. They quarreled, and Taggart struck the cigar-dealer with his cane. The man hopped lightly over his case and led off with a left-hander which brought Taggart to his knees. A rough-and-tumble fight followed, and before Taggart knew what was the matter he was the worst whipped man in town. The officers did not put in an appearance until it was too late to catch either of the sloggers.

What Did He Want?

About 1 o'clock this morning a well-dressed man rushed into Bob McGinnis's saloon and asked to be allowed to use the telephone. He made for the instrument and gave it several vicious rings. He asked for the police station, and wanted an officer sent down at once. Before the officer could reach the place the man jumped in a hack and was driven off at break-neck speed. He had not been heard from up to a late hour this morning.

Hotel Arrivals.

At the St. Elmo: E. E. Lissenden, P. J. Eder, D. T. Hubbard, K. H. Hall, H. Gundelfinger, San Francisco; Z. T. Crawford and son, Kearney, Neb.; W. J. Lyons, San Diego; Dr. J. J. Jarvis, Riverside; E. Gambe, Anaheim; A. West, Orange; G. B. Barham, El Paso, Tex.; G. N. Reynolds, Riverside; J. V. Preston, Austin, Tex.

Co-operative Colony.

There will be a meeting of stockholders in the California Co-operative Colony, at 7:30 o'clock this evening, in Board of Trade Hall, Baker block. The Board of Directors will report upon two or more colony sites, and the stockholders can then decide which location to select.

They Come High, but We Must Have 'Em

[Santa Cruz Sentinel.]

Legislatures come high. The last one cost this State \$151,585.66. It is remarkable that the Senate, with half the members, costs nearly as much as the House, or \$84,936.14 to \$85,640.51 for the larger body. Sadly he it said that the Senate was Democratic, forty Senators costing the dear people \$1000 a day. The Republican Assembly was bad enough—the most expensive in California legislative history, except the Senate above referred to.

He Downed Bright's Disease.

[Alta California.]

Gen. Robert C. Schenck is hale and hearty at 77. A few years ago Bright's disease picked him out and tackled him in the presence of a vast army of undertakers, with a committee of doctors for referee duty. Gen. Bob put himself on a diet of milk, varied by an occasional dose of chopped onions, and soon made Bright's celebrated disease look sick.

An Icy Rejoinder.

[Pasadena Star.]

Passenger cars are fumigated in San Francisco on their arrival from Los Angeles. It would be just as sensible in Los Angeles to establish a big heater in which to thaw the ice from the cars as they arrive from San Francisco.

An Oakland Observation.

[Oakland Enquirer.]

All of the smallpox sufferers in Los Angeles have been among the residents, no tourist having contracted the disease. Some blessings can be realized only by becoming acclimated.

Death of Richard Roe.

[Alta California.]

At last John Doe has killed Richard Roe, and there is a prospect that legal verbiage will get rid of both of them.

He Knows How It Is Himself.

[Alta California.]

Henry George is out with an essay on "How to Dissolve the State." He probably learned how running his newspaper.

The Tehachipa Building Stone Company

Have placed 10,000 shares of treasury stock on the market, to erect stone works for sawing dimension stone, tiles, marble mantels, etc. Quarries now in operation to supply orders received for gray marble and sandstone. Parties wishing to subscribe for any of said shares address The Tehachipa Building Stone Company, postoffice box 1838, Los Angeles, for prospectus and particulars.

The Health Office for free vaccination is located on Fort street, between Third and Fourth, in a tent on city lot.

Robes and horse-blankets at Foy's saddlery. Napa Soda is an invigorating tonic

Cloak House.

Jackets!

Jackets!

Jackets!

GRAND SPRING OPENING!

Monday, March 21st,

MOSGROVE'S!

—THE LEADING—

Cloak and Suit House

—OF LOS ANGELES—

Having obtained the exclusive agency in Southern California for three of the largest manufacturers in the United States, we are prepared to offer the ladies the following startling bargains for the coming season:

250 Jackets for.....\$2.00 each
250 tailor-finished Jackets.....\$2.50 each
150 double-breasted, tailor-bound Jackets, in navy, garnet, seal, tan and black, at the extraordinary low price of.....\$5.00 each

Ready-made Suits!

A complete line of Suits for \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25, made from the latest Eastern designs.

H. MOSGROVE & CO.,

21 South Spring Street,
Adjoining the Nadeau Hotel.

Real Estate.

\$4.00—ROUND-TRIP—\$4.00

SURDAM'S TRI-WEEKLY EXCURSIONS TO BARDSDALE, VENTURA CO.,
The Eden of Southern California.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, MARCH 22d, FIRST-CLASS EXCURSION
Trains will be run on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from Los Angeles to BARDSDALE and return. Round trip tickets, good for five days, including free lunch and free "bus" from Fillmore Station to BARDSDALE and return, at will of passenger, within the limit, only \$4. Trains leave the Southern Pacific depot at 9:15 a.m., arrive at Fillmore at 12:30 p.m.; returning, leave Fillmore at 2:30 p.m., and arrive at Los Angeles at 6 p.m. BARDSDALE contains 3000 acres, subdivided into 16-acre tracts, and two large ditches cover the tract and sold with the land. Terms of Sale:—\$1600 to \$2000; one-third cash, balance in one and two years, at 8 per cent. For maps and further information apply to R. G. Surdam, Bardsdale, or St. Elmo Hotel, Los Angeles. R. C. Carlton, 28 N. Spring st., Los Angeles.

ALBEE & WILLARD,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

---SPECIAL---

ELLIS TRACT! ELLIS TRACT!

If you want a lot for a home, don't buy until you have seen this, the most beautiful spot in Los Angeles. Graveled streets, cement walks, elegant residences, shade trees, orange trees, water piped to every lot; in fact, everything that one can wish for has been done to make this the most perfect of all tracts. This property, lying as it does in the very best part of the residence portion of the city, has found ready sale among our best people, and but a few lots are left out of the whole tract placed on the market only last July.

For prices, terms, etc., call on

ALBEE & WILLARD, 36 1-2 N. Spring st., Los Angeles.

We have a fine list of houses, lots, tracts and acre property, which we take pleasure in showing.

Clothing.

REMOVAL SALE!

AS WE EXPECT TO REMOVE TO OUR NEW QUARTERS,

Northwest Corner of Spring and First Sts.,

The stand now occupied by J. T. Sheward, about April 15th, we shall offer.

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS, OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HEAVY-WEIGHT CLOTHING!

At a discount of 10 to 15 per cent. less than former prices.

This insures to buyers reliable goods at prices lower than anything heretofore offered in this market. Every garment marked in plain figures, from which the discount shall be deducted.

BLUETT & SULLIVAN, 13 S. SPRING ST.,

NADEAU BLOCK.

FIRST EXCURSION OF THE WEEK!

—IS TO THE OFFICE OF—

Mackey & Burnham,

37 S. SPRING STREET.

To purchase some of the following property.

300—60x125, Spring, near Fifth.....\$20,000
211—50 feet on First st.....12,500
212—40x125, Spring, near Second.....42,000
217—40x125, Fort, bet. First and Second.....25,000
175—100 ft. on First, bet. Third and Fourth.....15,000
N.E. corner Second and Olive, 70x125, with small house.....9,000
120x125, Hope and Vine.....2,500
100—50x125, Flower, near Tenth.....2,100
61—50x125, Flower, near Ninth.....2,400
5—50x125, Hill, near Eleventh.....2,700
140—50x125, Hill bet. First and Second.....7,000

We have lots, improved and unimproved, in all parts of the city, and can suit you in location and price. We also have acre property in all directions, in and out of the city.

Call and see us and we will tell you how to make your expenses.

Unclassified.

W. A. Work, secretary of the Iowa Traveling Men's Association, says: "I regard Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy as one of the safest and best medicines before the public for all cramps, pain in the stomach or bowels, cholera morbus or diarrhea. I have used this medicine personally. Sold by C. H. Hancock, 77 & 79 North Spring street."

The Irish people are as strong physically as any race on earth. Their modes of preventing and combating disease, successful as they are, consists almost entirely of one medicine, Physio. Patrick's Pills are the best physio any person can take. Sold by C. H. Hancock, 77 & 79 North Spring street.

C. V. Baxter, an experienced and successful druggist at De Witt, Iowa, says one family there created an immense sale for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by using and recommending it to their neighbors, during their siege of whooping-cough. Now it sells rapidly on its merits. It has no equal for coughs, colds and croup. Sold by C. H. Hancock, 77 & 79 North Spring street.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures the most obstinate coughs. Try it! Sold by C. H. Hancock, 77 & 79 North Spring street.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM,

THE NEW MEANS OF CURE—DR. E. ROBBINS'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC INSTITUTE, corner of First and Spring streets (entrance on First street), is now fitted up, at considerable expense, with everything that is necessary to cure chronic and so-called incurable diseases by the finest electrical apparatus in the world. Turkish and Russian baths; also Electric, Sulphur and Eucalyptus baths. Dr. Robbins has had several years' experience in the Australian Colonies, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver, and four years in Los Angeles, and has completely revolutionized the wonderful effects of electricity in curing cases of chronic diseases when all else had failed, and therefore all persons suffering should try this new remedy before abandoning all hope. After every medical treatment the patients are given the Massage treatment by persons of their own sex.

The Doctor diagnoses diseases without explanation from the patient, free of charge. His office hours are 9 till 12, 1 to 5, 7 to 9.

LOS ANGELES Land Bureau!

The First Grand R. R. Excursion!

FAMOUS AND PRODUCTIVE REDLANDS!

—THE NO-FROST BELT!

OF THE BEAUTIFUL SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY!

Wednesday, March 30th, at 12 o'clock M.

100—Business & Residence Lots—100

IN THE PANORAMIC TOWN OF LUGONIA,

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON THE FOLLOWING LIBERAL TERMS:

One-third cash, one-third in 6 months, one-third in 12 months. Interest on deferred payments, 10 per cent. per annum.

GRAND EXCURSION TRAIN!

Leaves Los Angeles from the Commercial-street depot for Brookside and way stations at 8 o'clock a.m., and from the Union Depot at 8:15 a.m., on the above date, arriving at Brookside at 10:45 a.m. Free conveyances will be in readiness to take parties to the place of sale, where a grand lunch will be served, after which the sale will commence.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS from Los Angeles, including lunch, only \$2.50. Ticket money refunded to those who purchase lots. A band of music will be in attendance.

For further information, tickets and catalogues inquire at the railroad stations, or of FAIRBANKS & WILSON, 261 Third street, San Bernardino, or of the

LOS ANGELES LAND BUREAU,

NO. 20 WEST FIRST STREET.

EASTON & ELDRIDGE, Auctioneers.

GEORGE W. FRINK, President.

Medical.

CATARRH!

THROAT DISEASES, BRONCHITIS,

ASTHMA,

CONSUMPTION,

Together with diseases of

THE EYE, EAR AND HEART,

Successfully treated by

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D.,

M. C. P. S. O.,

No. 275 North Main Street,

(Next Diamond House),

BY HIS NEW AND COMPLETE SYSTEM

Of Medicated Inhalations, combined with proper constitutional remedies for the Stomach, Liver and Blood, etc. Probably there has never been any system of practice so popular and so completely revolutionized the system of medical practice as the Aerial or Inhalation System, for head, throat or lung affections. The cures effected are simply marvelous, and can be substantiated by the very best citizens of Los Angeles. During the four years (our residence in Los Angeles) we have endeavored to be conscientious with our patients, and, if, upon examination, we find in our judgment, the case to be of an incurable nature, we unhesitatingly inform the patient or friends. We believe this system to be justifiable and are ready to condemn any physician who would do otherwise.

CATARRH, ETC.

At times many of the symptoms of Catarrh may seem to abate, and the patient is led to hope that the disease is about to wear off; but another class of symptoms soon appears, and he learns to his horror that instead of recovery from the disease, it is somewhat changed in its character and has extended to the throat. A sense of weariness is sometimes felt in reading, speaking or singing, hoarseness at times occurs, a sensation of dryness is felt in the throat, or it appears that some foreign substance, as, for instance, a hair, obstructed the throat; there becomes a sense of languor and fatigue, the breath lessens upon a little exertion, short, hacking cough, a peculiar sound in clearing the throat, a feeling as though there was not room enough in the chest to breathe; these and other symptoms occur after the disease has made considerable progress. Then it is a time when consumption is about to begin its dreadful work. Up to this time the progress of the disease may have been slow, and the patient may, in expressing his confident hope that it will "wear off," declare that he has had the catarrh for years, and has not seemed to become much worse, and trusts that he will "by-and-by" recover. But this delusion is the grand error which has peopled our cemeteries with consumptive forms.

I have seen so many of these cases cured that I do not consider any case hopeless unless both lungs are seriously involved. Even then the inhalations aid us in dissolving the mucus and in contracting and healing the cavities, which nothing else can do with the same success.

Persons desiring treatment by this system of practice can use the remedies at home as well as at our office, and which will cause no inconvenience or hindrance to business whatever. The very best references from those already cured.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for consultation and examination, but, if impossible to do so, can write for a copy of my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions. Address

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D.,
275 N. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Real Estate.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

On Washington Street just outside of City Limits, Los Angeles.

Sixth		Fifth		Fourth		Third		Second		First	
1	12	13	24	25	27	41	50				
2	11	16	23	29	36	42	51				
3	10	17	22	30	35	43	48	52			
4	9	18	21	31	34	44	47	53			
5	8	19	20	32	33	45	46	54			

We offer, as a free gift, 24 \$300 lots to any one who will build a \$20,000 hotel; also, one \$300 lot to any purchaser of a lot who will build a \$1250 house on ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The elevated plateau of ARLINGTON HEIGHTS terminates in a ridge or descent of 40 feet just south of Adams street, and in a similar ridge north of Pico street. On these ridges are located the most magnificent building sites in Los Angeles. No houses can ever be built high enough in front of them to obstruct that glorious view of mountain, valley and ocean; from Catalina Island to San Jacinto Peak, and down again over the broad acres, beyond the coast of Santa Monica. Whosoever wishes for a beautiful home, sheltered from the noise and bustle of a busy city, but within a twenty minutes' drive of the Plaza, should select in ARLINGTON HEIGHTS a lot of 5½ acres whereon to build his house.

Our map shows a magnificent subdivision of it into 24-acre blocks, 80x200 feet, including 80, 80 or 100 feet wide. Investors who are able to appreciate the importance of a well-planned subdivision will foresee a great future to this tract, with its miles of wide streets, intersecting each other at right angles. The elegant lawns and stately mansions of the rich will be found here within a short time, and purchasers who take advantage of our low prices can easily reap a golden harvest of their investment in ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

Two hundred lots for sale; price \$100 upward; size, 50x150. Also, 5-acre lots at \$3000; per acre, upward. Free ride daily at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. from

Wiesendanger & Bonnell's Office, 23 W. First st.,

Or J. P. McCarthy, 23 W. First st.,

Or Robert Turner, 111 W. First st.

INVESTORS!

We have several large tracts of land for sale which have never before been offered on this market, 4500 acres near this city, 1100 acres in San Jacinto Valley, 900 acres adjoining this city on the east, extending almost to the Raymond Hotel. And others which we cannot advertise.

We will make it to your interest if you will call upon us within the next ten days.

We are now prepared to offer better inducements to capitalists than have ever been offered before.

GILBERT & ESTUDILLO,

104 NORTH SPRING STREET.

Commission Merchants.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

San Francisco. New York. Chicago.

Agencies of W. T. Coleman & Co. at London, Liverpool, Astoria, Oregon and Los Angeles, with Agents and Brokers in every commercial city of prominence in the Union. Our Los Angeles Agency makes a specialty of handling the products of Southern California.

WINE, BRANDIES, ORANGES, RAISINS, DRIED FRUIT, HONEY, CANNED FRUIT, BEANS, ETC.

Also agents for American Oil Company's WHALE-OIL SOAP.

W. L. Locke, Manager Los Angeles Agency,

15 North Spring st.